THE NEW

# BRISTOL GUIDE:

CONTAINING

## ITS ANTIQUITIES,

*Deduced from the best Authorities:*

## HISTORIC ANNALS

FROM WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR 1066 TO 1799;

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Progress,* | *Trade,* | *Churches,* | *Schools,* |
| *Present State,* | *Buildings,* | *Chapels,* | *Hospitals,* |
| *Navigation,* | *Public Edifices,* | *Meeting-Houses,* | *Charities,* |

AND OTHER PARTICULARS,

Informing and useful to *Travellers*, and those who visit or reside in this ancient and extensive City.

ALSO,

*DISTINCT* AND *IMPROVED ACCOUNTS*

OF THE

## HOTWELLS and CLIFTON.

DESCRIPTIONS OF

*Cities, Towns, Seats, Antiquities and Curiosities*

In the Vicinity, and Counties of *Glocester* and *Somerset.*

## BRIEF BIOGRAPHY

*Of some Eminent Natives of* BRISTOL:

MEMOIRS of CHATTERTON the juvenile Poet, &c.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

*List of Bankers; Regulation of General and Penny Posts; of Hackney Coaches; and Directions for passing the Severn, at* AUST *and the* NEW PASSAGES.

**Bristol:**

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BRITISH MUSEUM

# INTRODUCTION.

THE utility of books of this deſcription is very evident, and continually experienced. They inform and direct travellers and ſtrangers; inſtruct reſidents; rectify propagated, hereditary errors; enable the readers to retain and relate accounts of objects deemed worthy of notice; and perpetuate the knowledge of the various ſtates of towns at different periods to ſucceeding generations.

The very particular account of Briſtol, written chiefly in Latin, by *William of Worcester*, about 1480, is the earlieſt now remaining for inſpection. It included deſcriptions of all the Churches parochial and monaſtic; the Caſtle and public buildings, their extents and dimenſions; and gave minutely the width and length of many ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages.

Since that was written, it does not appear that for 330 years any account of this town ſo voluminous has been compoſed or publiſhed. About the middle of this almoſt elapſed century, there appeared a *Bath and Briſtol Guide*, in which the account of Briſtol did not occupy half of

the book, and was not ſufficiently particular. Mr. *Shier-cliff*'s Guide, which emerged to the public about ten years ago, was very brief in hiſtoric information; and far from being univerſal in deſcription of Churches, Chapels, and Buildings, though tediouſly prolix upon other articles.

In this Book, which aſſumes no loftier title than our predeceſſors have given theirs, "The Briſtol Guide," the readers will find reputable teſtimonies to the high antiquity of Briſtol, deduced from, perhaps, the only valid authorities that are extant: a ſeries of hiſtoric annals for 633 years, to the preſent time; hiſtory of the Caſtle, and progreſs of the City. So that this ſmall, but comprehenſive volume, will ſerve the purpoſe of a conciſe HISTORY OF BRISTOL, as well as that of a Guide or Directory.

It has, for many years paſt, been the deſire of ſome reſpectable perſons, that ſuch a book ſhould be prepared and ſold at a moderate price: this is now offered to the public, as a compendious, methodical, and authentic manual; carefully collected, compiled, and compoſed, and freed from the tautology and circumlocution of antecedent writers.

The Editor does not indulge an imagination that the Work is ſuperior to criticiſm; and ſhall therefore be obliged to any gentleman who will ſuggeſt improvements, ſupply defects, or communicate corrections for the next edition.

## *Bankers in Bristol.*

OLD BRISTOL BANK, *Corn-street.*
Tyndall, Elton, Edwards, Edye, and Skinner.

CORN-STREET BANK.
Miles, Vaughan, Miles, Baugh, and New.

EXCHANGE BANK.
Worrall, Blatchly, and Worrall.

BRISTOL BANK, *Corn-street.*
Harfords, Davis, and Winpenny.

BRISTOL BANK, No. 15, *Corn-street.*
Ames, Cave, Daubeny, and Bright.

ALL-SAINTS-LANE BANK.
Ireland, Protheroe, Bengough, Haythorne, Wright, and Gore.

J. Savery, Eſq. *Narrow Wine-street.*

Hours of tranſacting public buſineſs, from nine o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon, except Fridays, when the doors are ſhut at twelve.

Exchange Bank open from three till four in the afternoon, except Fridays.

On the following days the Banks are ſhut at twelve o'clock :—*New Year's Day*—Twelfth Day, called *Epiphany*—30*th January*—*Shrove Tuesday*—*Ash Wednesday*—*Easter Monday* and *Tuesday*—*Holy Thursday*—*Whit Monday* and *Tuesday*—29*th May*—4*th June. King's Birth Day*—25*th October. King's Accession*—*All-Saints Day*—5*th November*—13*th, Colston's Birth-day*—Three following days after *Christmas-day*—No public buſineſs *Good Friday* nor *Christmas-Day.*

*Regulation*

# *Regulation of the Posts at Bristol.*

*London*——*Goes out* every Afternoon (except Saturday) at 4 o'clock.
—*arrives* every morning (except Monday) about noon.

*Bath*——*Goes out* every morning at 7, and *arrives* about 9 or 10 in the evening.

*Exeter & Westward*, *Goes out* every morning between 9 and 10, and *arrives* every morning between 5 and 7.

*Birmingham, &c. Northward*, } *Goes out* every evening at 7, and *arrives* every morning between 6 and 7.

*Portsmouth. Chichester. Salisbury. &c.* } *Goes out* every afternoon at 4 o'clock—*arrives* every day about noon.

*Cirencester. Oxford, &c. Goes out* every morning at 8, and *arrives* every evening about 6 or 7.

*Milford Haven & South Wales*, } *Goes out* and *arrives* every day about noon.

The *Irish* Mail is made up every day except Monday, and letters from *Ireland* may be expected to arrive every day about noon, except Monday.

Foreign Letters dispatched from *Bristol* twice a week or oftener.

Letters from all parts may be put into the Post-office, but should be delivered at least half an hour before the Mail is made up.

PENNY POST-OFFICE settled and established by his Majesty's Post-Master General the 3d July, 1793; for letters and packets, not exceeding four ounces weight) from 7 in the morning till 9 at night,

At the NEW INN, *Dowry-square, Hotwells*;

And CLIFTON HOTEL, at *Clifton*.

And also at the principal POST-OFFICE, near the *Exchange*, from whence deliveries will be made to all parts of the City and suburbs (including the *Hotwells* and *Clifton*) three times a day, viz. half past 8 in the morning, 12 at noon, and half past 5 in the afternoon;—for which 1*d*. will be charged in the City, and 2*d*. for the suburbs, and places within the limits of the Penny-post delivery.

Letter-carriers will be dispatched regularly every day (Sundays excepted) with the letters to and from *Durdham-Down*, *Stoke*, *Westbury*, *Henbury*, *Shirehampton*, and *Pill*; to *Stapleton*, *Frenchay*, *Downend*, *Hambrook*, and *Winterbourn*; and also to *Bridlington* and *Keynsham*, and to other places,

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GUIDE,

# GUIDE, &c.

## SECTION I.

### *Of the Ancient State of Bristol.*

ALTHOUGH there are plenary and satisfactory proofs of the high antiquity of Briſtol; and that it was walled with ſtone, in the time of the Romans, from about the year of Chriſt 50 to 430, as ſhall be hereafter proved, there is no doubt to be made, from the vaſt popularity of the Iſland noticed by *Julius Cæsar*, and from the remarkable and ſtriking convenience of the ſituation, that it had been a place of habitation and a Britiſh City for antecedent ages, probably from the firſt population of the World. An eminent, dry, and healthy place, between two rivers; in a moſt delectable, variegated and well watered Country, muſt have been preferred and inhabited by our Britiſh Anceſtors, who were as good judges of theſe conveniencies as their ſucceſſors, and who were no ſtrangers to Navigation and Merchandize.

The ancient and prevalent tradition in Briſtol, that it was founded by *Brennus*, the Son of *Malmutius Dunwallo*, firſt King of the Britons, places its Antiquity far antecedent to the Roman Invaſion; for this reputed Founder exiſted 380 years before the commencement of the Chriſtian Æra. *William of Worcester* in his Latin Notes on Briſtol, written about 1480, and ſince publiſhed by Mr. *Nasmith* of Cambridge, has left on record, that he ſaw in the houſe of the *Kalenderies*, a very ancient Manuſcript,

which informed him, that Briſtow (quaſi Briſlint) was founded by *Brennus* as above. And we find in the Chronicle of *Geoffery of Monmouth*, whoſe authority is ſuſpected by ſome and credited by others, that *Brennus* and *Belinus*, the two ſons of *Malmutius*, reigned jointly after their father as Kings of Britain, and peaceably governed the kingdom for five years, during which *Brennus* either built or rebuilt the City of Briſtol.

The ancient and general prevalence of this opinion and tradition in Briſtol, are proved by the Statues of the two Kings and Brothers, one on each ſide of St. John's Gate, under the Tower, which have a moſt antique appearance, and probably were replaced on the Gate, when it was with the Church rebuilt by *Walter Frampton*, Eſq. Alderman and Merchant of Briſtol, in the fourteenth century, whom *William of Worcester* ſtiles " Nobilis Mercator." Under St. John's Gate is a Groove, where was anciently a Portcullis, which we remarked, as it is now the only one remaining in Briſtol.

The Britiſh City was originally nominated by the Britons, according to *Camden* and other antiquarians, *Caer Oder Nant Badon*; the City Oder in Badon Valley. Leland remarks, that it might rather be read *Nant Avon*, as *Nant* ſignifies a place in which a river flows. We find in *Baxter*'s Gloſſary, that " *Caer Oder* ſignifies *Civitas Limitis*, a frontier City, " which agrees with its ſituation as a frontier Town of " defence for the Britons before they were driven into " Wales." This ſeems to be very right and good information. The conjecture that it was called *Caer Oder*, or *Caſtrum Oſtorii*, out of compliment to *Oſtorius*, who commanded here and was victorious, is mentioned by Mr. Barrett, and therefore not omitted here, but not fully credited. Some have thought that the Town was thus named *Caer Oſter*, and by dropping the letter s, which is to this day common among the Welch or Britons, *Caer Oter* or *Caer Oder*. And to ſtrengthen this conjecture it is added, that Auſt Paſſage was in *Doomsday Book*, made by order of *William* the Conqueror, about 1068, called *Auſtor Clive*, retaining the name of Oſtorius, without the Latin termination. This latter opinion is extremely probable,

probable, but it does not appear to the Writer that it has any tendency to corroborate the former.

As *Cæsar* records that the Britons had not any Buildings of ſtone or brick, and as *Caer Brito* (a later name of this City) was walled round, and a place of account in the fifth Century, when the Romans left Britain, it appears that the Romans taught and aſſiſted them to fortify with a wall of ſtone and to regularly plan their City. The Romans generally laid out their Towns into four ſtreets directing to the four cardinal points, which was and is now the plan of the internal and moſt ancient part of Briſtol: alſo of Cheſter and other places of Roman foundation. That the City exiſted antecedently to the Invaſion of the Romans, plainly appears from the name announced by *Gildas* and *Nennius*,* the two moſt ancient Britiſh Hiſtorians, *Caer Brito*, the Britiſh City, to diſtinguiſh it from their Caſtle and Camps on Leigh, Clifton, and Durdham Downs, which were called *Abone* from the name of the River.

The Emperor *Claudius Drusus* made an expedition into Britain; on account of his clemency the Britons erected a Temple and Altar to his name and fame. From his partiality to the country he named his ſon *Brittanicus*. His General here, was *Ostorius Scapula*. And that Oſtorius cauſed a Roman Fortification, *Castrum* or Caſtle, to be built at Clifton, the following teſtimonies will prove. *Tacitus* the Roman Hiſtorian informs us, that "Oſtorius (about the year of Chriſt 50) extended "his victorious arms upon the banks of the Severn, and "ſecured that River and the Avon;" and in another place "The General Oſtorius took away the arms of "thoſe who were ſuſpected, and reſtrained thoſe on the "Rivers Avon and Severn, ſurrounding them with "Camps." The word twice tranſlated *Avon*, is in the Latin *Antona*: and it is generally agreed among Antiquarians and modern Hiſtorians, that it ſignifies the Avon of Briſtol. We are told "Theſe Camps were to reſtrain "the *Cangi*. After he (i. e. Oſtorius) had fallen on

 "them

* *Nennio historicorum nostrorum post Gildam antiquissimo.* Miltoni Defens. pro Pop. Ang. 12mo. Cap. 1. p. 129.

" them, and ravaged almoſt as far as the Iriſh Sea, he " placed Governors over the Severn and Antona, which " was a River emptying itſelf into the Severn." The *Cangi* were a race and clan of bold Britons, who inhabited Somerſetſhire, and whoſe capital City was Keynſham. That their valor gave Oſtorius ſome trouble, we may learn from the following paſſage, " The *Cangi* per- " formed great exploits againſt Oſtorius." *Camden* (frequently and glaringly erroneous) was of opinion that *Antona* ſignified the Avon of Warwickſhire. But the contrary is manifeſtly apparent by Oſtorius's purſuit of them almoſt as far as the Iriſh Sea, which plainly points out to us the coaſts of Somerſet, Devon, and Cornwall. So that the *Cangi* and his purſuit of them and ravage of the country were not to the North towards Warwick, but quite the contrary way. And therefore camps on the upper Avon of the North could have no reference to the *Cangi* or tendency to reſtrain them. Moreover, the frequent occurrence of the ſyllables *Can*, *Cain*, *Caun* or *Cang* in Somerſet, ſufficiently prove it to have been their place of reſidence. There are *Cainsham*, *Wincaunton*, *Caundle*, *Cannington*, *Canningham*, *Canningford*, *Quantock*, &c. evident verbal reliques and monuments of the *Cangi*. And there is not any town or pariſh to the North of the Avon in Gloceſterſhire or Warwickſhire that hath a ſimilar nomination. Coins of the Roman Emperors have been often found at Quantock, Conqueſt, Brent-Knell, &c.

Thus, beyond controverſy, it appears that Somerſetſhire was the ſeat of the *Cangi;* and the conſequent deductions are, that the *Antona* of Tacitus meant the Avon of *Caer Brito:* and alſo that *Oſtorius* built the Camp, Caſtle, or Fortification at Clifton, &c. Moſt of the Roman Encampments, Forts or Stations, were ſet on high Hills, that the Military might be able to diſcern the approach of the Enemy; and as the Romans were in an Enemy's Country, that they might be continually on the watch. Therefore there could not be a fitter ſituation for a Fortreſs than ſuch a Hill as Clifton, which is upwards of 300 Feet in perpendicular height from the River;

ver ; is the loftieſt eminence about Briſtol that is ſo near to it, and commands an extenſive view of the ſurrounding Country and of the River Severn.

There is in *Antoninus*'s Itineray, a Station, or Camp of the Romans named *Aboné* or Avoné, (the Britiſh name of the River) ſituated between *Aquæ Solis*, (the Waters of the Sun, the name then given to) Bath, and the River Severn, which could be no other than the Camp or Caſtle at Clifton. For on this Hill, there is to the Eaſt a direct proſpect of Bath and beyond it; and to the Weſt, of the Severn Sea: So that this Fortreſs was in a ſtraight line from Bath to the mouth of the Severn, now Kingroad, and was undoubtedly the *Aboné* of *Antoninus*.

In further treating of the Antiquities of Briſtol we ſhall follow the method of Mr. Barrett, and adduce from him and others, ſuch teſtimonies, as are not cunningly deviſed Fables, or of doubtful diſputation, but the beſt that can be procured, not omitting any that are extracted from reputable and authentic writers, and that may have a tendency to ſettle the minds of even the moſt critical Readers concerning the ancient ſtate and progreſſion of this City.

The Camp and Fortification at Clifton, were not ſpacious enough to contain the whole Roman army. They were encamped around on Durdham Down, about Weſtbury, Henbury, and Kingſweſton. It is worthy of remark, that under Kingſweſton Hill, near to the River, was a common field called *Avon's Town*, as mentioned in the Rental of Sir Ralph Sadlier, dated 36 Hen. VIII. "One Acre in Campo Aboné Town." Hereabouts, many coins of *Nero*, *Vespasian*, *Constantine*, &c. have been found.

In a Manuſcript of *Abel Wantner*, in the Bodleian Library, it is written, "At Polbury, where Trim goeth into "the Avon, much Coin hath been found, conjectured to "be the ancient ſtation of the Romans, between Bath "and Avington (or Avon's Town), mentioned by *Anto-*"*ninus* the Emperor, in his Journal Book." Theſe, and the great number of Roman Coins that have been found at Henbury, of which there is a long and particular

liſt in Barrett's Hiſtory, (to which we refer the Reader) were ſufficient proofs, that the Camp and ſtation by the Avon were the works of the Romans commanded by *Oſtorius*, the Roman Proprætor under the Emperor *Claudius*. It is probable that in the ſummer, many of the army might be in garriſon in the Fort on this loſty hill, and that in the ſevere weather of winter, the greater part might be encamped under the hills for a conſiderable extent of country.

Concerning the ſtate of the Roman Fortreſs called Avoné, ſome hundreds of years ſince its erection, and about 319 years ago, we ſhall inſert the following quotation from *William* of Worceſter, Pariſh Prieſt of St. James, Briſtol, who, having mentioned the Camp at Clifton, adds, (as tranſlated from his Latin) "and that "ſuch a Fortreſs was in all likelihood founded there in "ancient times, there remains to this day, in a great cir- "cle, a heap of ſtones great and ſmall ſcattered and ſpread "abroad. It is very wonderful to behold theſe ſtones, "globularly lying in ſuch order, and in a great circle: "for there ſeems to have been a very ſtrong *Caſtrum* (or "Caſtle) which is ſaid to have been for ſome hundred "years paſt, and is now levelled with the ground. And "it therefore is, an honor and ornament to my native "country, *Briſtol*, to have, or hear of the foundation of "ſuch noble Fortreſſes and Camps. I write this for the "ſake of commemorating this Camp or Fortreſs." By this deſcription it appears that the remains of this Camp were more evident then, than they are at preſent. But the *Aggera* and ditches are ſtill to be ſeen, and the limits of the circle to be traced and aſcertained. Many Coins of *Nero*, *Domitian*, *Trajan*, and other Emperors have been dug up there. Alſo, when Sir William Draper levelled the ground near to the Camp, a curious Roman Urn, with two handles, tiles, bricks, and broken pots-herds, were found there. In 1783, Roman Coins were found in digging the foundations of the new houſes, (now Gloceſter Place) not far from thoſe remains of the Camp which are ſtill extant for ſpeculation. Coins have been found in making Sea-Mill Dock, and in ploughing the

the adjacent fields. Nature and art joined to render the Caſtle on Cliſton a moſt impregnable Fortreſs: it was ſecured on one ſide by a terrible precipice and the river; and on the other by fences and ditches.

After the Romans were victorious and commanded here, they called the *Caer Oder* of the Britons, *Caer Brito*, the Britiſh Town or City; to diſtinguiſh it from the Roman ſtation and works on and about Clifton Hill, which were all included in the name *Abone*. This nomination, *Caer Brito*, the Britiſh City, plainly ſuggeſts two inferences,—Firſt, that it exiſted previouſly to their invaſion, for had it not, and it had been originally founded by them, they could not with the leaſt propriety have termed it *Britiſh*.—And, Secondly, That it was principally peopled by *Britons* under the protection and government of the *Romans*, who occupied and inhabited ſome of the loftieſt heights and eminencies about Briſtol.

That the Romans preſided and watched over *Caer Brito*, and that their military people had fortified ſettlements on thoſe hills now within the city, known by the names of *The Fort*, and *Kingsdown*, may be concluded from the diſcovery of various Coins of *Conſtantine*, *Conſtantius*, *Gordian*, and *Tetricus*, at the Fort, by the late Thomas Tyndale, Eſq. and from a Coin of *Conſtantine*, found four feet deep in 1780, in a field behind the Montague Tavern, which is now built into ſtreets. So that there remains but little doubt of their having ſtations on thoſe hills, which commanded an entire view of the ſubjacent Britiſh city; and a great extent of country to and beyond *Aquæ Solis*, now Bath.

The following teſtimonies will clearly prove, that the Romans taught or aſſiſted the Britons to wall and to fortify their city with ſtone, and that it flouriſhed and improved. *Anderſon*, in his Hiſtory of Commerce, publiſhed in 1764, Vol. I. pages 19 and 86, informs us, that "*Caer Brito*, was reckoned by *Gildas*, among the forti-"fied and eminent cities of Britain, ſo early as the year "430." *Gildas* was the moſt ancient Britiſh Hiſtorian, he wrote in Latin, and died in the year of Chriſt 570; and he mentions 28 cities, *famous in ancient times*, and *Caer*,

*Brito*

*Brito* as one of them. Therefore it muſt have been a place of conſiderable account, before and in the fifth century, when the Romans left the iſland. *Nennius*, about the year 620, alſo expreſsly mentions *Caer Brito*, as one of the 28 cities of Britain. And in what manner theſe principal cities were fortified and defended, Venerable *Bede*, who died in 734, informs us in theſe words; "Britain was famous in ancient times, for 28 moſt noble "cities; furniſhed with gates, and ſtrong bolts, walls and "towers." Sufficient for defence before the invention of guns and gunpowder. So that from the whole, it appears *extremely probable*, that the *Caer Oder* of the Britons, afterwards *Caer Brito*, the Britiſh City, had exiſted and been inhabited by the Britons before the invaſion of Cæſar; and *abſolutely certain*, that it was afterwards walled and fortified by the Romans.

The laſt Roman Emperor that commanded in Britain was *Theodoſius*. For, about 423, the Goths made dreadful devaſtations in Italy, and forced the Romans to recal their legions, and relinquiſh their conqueſts, after they had governed here for almoſt 500 years; when they took their laſt farewell, and left the Britons to defend themſelves. But they had been ſo long in the habit of raiſing ſoldiers here for foreign ſervice, that the country was much depopulated. There were 20,000 Britons under Titus, at the ſiege of Jeruſalem. Therefore the Britons invited over the Saxons to aſſiſt them againſt their enemies the *Picts*; and the Saxons who arrived here in 450, having overcome them, made a complete conqueſt of the whole country.

*Leland*, a very induſtrious and minute Antiquarian, who wrote in the time of Henry VIII. ſays, concerning Briſtol, "*Auctа eſt a Saxonibus.*" It was increaſed by the Saxons. Alſo its name had ſome ſmall alteration made in it by the addition of the Saxon termination, *Stow*, or Place, (common in England, as Walthamſtow, Godſtow, Padſtow, &c.) and was called many years *Brytſtowe*, and from thence *Briſtow*, till nearly to the cloſe of the preceding century: the name having been frequently latinized, by BRISTOLIA, or *Briſtolium*;

the

the modern and laſt appellation of this City is BRISTOL.

About the year of Chriſt 596, *Pope Gregory* the Great, ſent *Auguſtine*, a Monk, with 40 other Miſſionaries, to convert the Britons. Theſe landed at the Iſle of Thanet, and one of them, *Saint Jordanus*, was ſent to Briſtol to preach the Goſpel there, where he died and was buried. This proves, that Briſtol was noticed in the ſixth century as a populous and important place.

*Leland*, has left on record thus: "*At St. Auguſtine's* "*black Channons, extra Moenia, ibique in magna Area,* "*est Sacellum, in quo sepultus est* Sanctus Jordanus, *unus* "*ex Diſcipulis* Auguſtini, *Anglorum Apoſtoli;*" thus rendered, "At St. Auguſtine's Monaſtery of black Ca- "nons, without the walls, and there in a large area, is a "chapel, in which was buried *Saint Jordanus*, one of "the diſciples of *Auguſtine*, the Apoſtle of the Engliſh "Nation." The Church of this Monaſtery is the preſent Cathedral: and the large area is College Green, which was the place of burial for the Monaſtery. *Camden*, alſo, in his *Britannia*, mentions *St. Jordanus*, and calls him, *the companion of Auguſtine, the Apoſtle of the Engliſh;* and narrates that he was interred here, but differs from Leland, in the ſituation of his tomb. *St. Auguſtine* converted *Ethelbert*, the firſt King of Kent, (who died A. D. 616) to the Chriſtian faith; and was the firſt Archbiſhop of Canterbury. The Monaſtery afterwards erected here was dedicated to *St. Auguſtine*, in commemoration of his being ſo piouſly inſtrumental in the converſion of the inhabitants of Briſtol.

After the coming of the Saxons, this city was much enlarged; had an external and ſecond wall, and new gates built about ſome parts of it, where it had been increaſed; and became the principal ſea-port, mart, fortreſs, and capital of the Weſt Saxon kingdom.

*Hollingshead* records, that King *Alfred*, in the fifth year of his reign, drove the Danes from Exeter to Dartmouth, where they took ſhipping; and that he diſperſed others, "ſome of whom fled to Chippenham, and ſome to "Brytſtowe." A. D. 896.

According

According to *Stow*, in the year 915, a great navy of Danes ſailed about the Weſt Country, landed in divers places, taking great prey and went to their ſhips again. King *Edward* the elder, ſon of *Alfred*, for defence of the city and country, built a Caſtle at the mouth of the Avon, which very probably was Portſhead Caſtle, garriſoned ſo lately as the civil wars in the laſt century.

To go back a few years, concerning the government of Briſtol; *Leland*, inſtructs us that about 900, *Aylward*, (ſurnamed *Sneaw*, i. e. Snow, from his fair complexion) a valiant Saxon Nobleman of great rank and fortune, and related to King *Edward*, ſenior, "was Lord of "Brightſtowe, and founder of the Monaſtery of Cran-"bourne," and of ſome buildings in Briſtol, of which more hereafter. His ſon *Algar* ſucceeded him to the Lordſhip of Briſtol by hereditary right: and after them *Brictric*, or *Brightick*. He was a very wealthy man, reſided much at Briſtol; greatly diſtinguiſhed, repaired and improved it; and was its laſt Lord or Governor before the conqueſt.

In the reign of *Edward* the Confeſſor, in the year 1051, (as we learn from *Simon* of *Durham*) *Harold* and *Leofwine*, the ſons of Earl *Godwin*, were proſcribed: on which they fled to *Brytstowe*, went on board a ſhip that their brother *Swayne* had prepared for them there, and were carried into Ireland.

In 1065, (according to *Florence* of *Worcester*) *Harold* Duke of Kent and Suſſex, and afterwards King, embarked with his forces on board a fleet at Brytſtowe; and ſat ſail from thence to invade Wales, to take revenge on Griffyth King of Wales, between whom and *Harold* there was a mortal enmity.

In Doomſday Book, finiſhed about the year 1068, by command of *William* the Conqueror, and which is preſerved to this day among the records in the Tower; the people of Briſtol were ſtiled Burgeſſes; a ſufficient proof of the importance of the place at that period. The entry concerning Briſtol, is thus tranſlated from the Latin, "Briſtou, with Barton, an adjoining farm, paid to the "King 110 marks of ſilver: and the burgeſſes returned

"that

" that Biſhop G. had 33 marks of ſilver, and one of " gold." It was then rated higher than moſt cities in England, and exceeded by none but London, York and Wincheſter. *Robert* of *Glocester*, Monk and Rhyming Hiſtorian, reckons *Bristoe* among the chief cities of the land.

" The furſte Lords and Maiſters that yn yis londe wer ;
And the chyffe Tounes furſte they lete arer,
London and Everwyk, Lincolne and Leyceſter,
Cocheſtre and Canterbyre, Briſtoe and Worceſtre."

York was called by the Romans, *Eboracum*, of which *Everwyk* is a later corruption, and *York* an abridgment of that. *Bristoe* is placed before *Worcester*, which is a very ancient city, walled by the Romans, and named by them *Branovium*.

The Biſhop G. mentioned above, is proved by Mr. *Hooke* in his annals, to be *Godfrey*, Biſhop of Conſtance, who was at that time *Cuſtos*, Keeper or Governor of the Caſtle. *Camden* imagined, that this city was called *Brightstowe* by the Saxons, becauſe it was a bright and pleaſant place. But the termination *Stow* was a Saxon addition to the more ancient name *Brito*, which plainly referred to its being originally a Britiſh city ; and to its being inhabited by Britons in the time of the Romans : and ſubſequently points to its being a principal place or port for the ancient Britons, and to their reſidence in and great connexion with it : and it is very remarkable that the preſent name has gained only the addition of two letters, the *s* and the *l*, to the ancient term *Brito*, which it had in the time of *Gildas*, above 1300 years ago.

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## SECTION. II.

### *Annals and Charters of Bristol, from William the Conqueror,* 1066, *to* 1799.

AS the Annals of Briſtol ſo frequently publiſhed, are copied almoſt verbatim from the Mayor's Calendar and Mr. Barrett's Hiſtory, they here follow without any material alteration. In

In the Year 1066, Harding, the anceſtor of the Berkeley Family, was a Magiſtrate, and rich Merchant of Briſtol. He is called Mayor and Governor of Briſtol; and *Leland* ſays, that he removed the Fraternity of Calendaries (a Society exiſting in Briſtol before the Conqueſt) to the Church of All-Hallows, which before were at Chriſt-Church. In 1087, the firſt year of the reign of William Rufus, Godfrey, Biſhop of Conſtance, Governor of Briſtol Caſtle, with his Nephew Robert De Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, joined in Rebellion againſt the King; and making Briſtol their Head-Quarters, the ſtrong fortreſs here became the repoſitory of all the plunder taken round about as far as Berkeley and Bath. They penetrated into Wiltſhire, ravaged that County, and entering the ſouth-eaſt quarter of Somerſetſhire, ſat down before Ilcheſter, but were there repulſed.

1090. Briſtol, from its ſituation, was famous for its Voyages and Trade to Ireland. The following Trade, recorded in the Life of *Wulfstan*, Biſhop of Worceſter, in *Anglia sacra*, ſhews the barbariſm of thoſe times (thus rendered from the Latin) "There is a Town called "Brickſtou, oppoſite to Ireland, and extremely conve-"nient for trading with that Country. Wulfſtan indu-"ced them to drop a barbarous cuſtom, which neither the "love of God nor the King could prevail on them to "lay aſide. This was the Mart for Slaves, collected from "all parts of England, and particularly young Women, "whom they took care to provide with a pregnancy, in "order to enhance their value. It was a moſt moving "ſight to ſee in the public Markets rows of young Peo-"ple of both Sexes tied together with ropes, of great "beauty and in the flower of their youth, daily proſtitu-"ted, daily ſold. Execrable fact! Wretched diſgrace! "Men, unmindful of the affections of the Brute Crea-"tion, delivering into ſlavery their Relations, and even "their very Offspring!"

In 1110 Robert Earl of Gloceſter was Lord of Briſtol, and rebuilt part of its Caſtle, and fortified it againſt King Stephen, whom he took and confined a priſoner in it for the Empreſs *Maud*. This *Robert* married *Mabile* the Heireſs

Heireſs of Robert Fitzhaymon, Lord or Governor of Briſtol, in the year 1090, and by this marriage obtained the Lordſhip, and built the Tower in the Caſtle of Briſtol, according to Robert the Poet of Gloceſter.

And Briſtow, throw hys Wyfe, was alſo hys,
And he brogt to gret ſta the Toune as he yut ys,
And rerde ther an Caſtle myd the noble Tour,
That of alle the tours of Engelonde, ys yhelde the floure.

The Empreſs *Maud* landed near to Arundel with but 140 men, whom Stephen haſtened to meet; but ſhe colouring her deſigns with the pretence of amity and peace, he credulouſly cauſed her to be honorably conveyed to Briſtol, where ſhe remained two months, while Earl Robert gathered aids for her.

At the Battle of Lincoln, Robert Earl of Gloceſter encountered the King's forces. Stephen with undaunted courage fought till his battle-ax broke, and after that till his ſword was ſhivered in pieces: when being weaponleſs, he was taken, and carried to the Empreſs at Gloceſter, from whence he was ſent priſoner to Briſtol Caſtle, the Empreſs for a while ruling all.

Briſtol and its Caſtle being in the poſſeſſion of Robert Earl of Gloceſter and Maud the Empreſs, that Lady placed her ſon here to ſchool, among the ſons of the chief men of the town, as recorded by *Baker* in his Chronicle. "He was brought into England by his Uncle Robert, and "was put to ſchool at Briſtol, being then nine years old, "and was under the tuition of one *Mathews*, where he "remained four years." Here he grew much delighted with Robert Fitzharding, and when he came to the crown knighted him, then Mayor or Governor of Briſtol after his father, and made him heir of the eſtate of Berkeley.

1148. Robert Fitzharding began the foundation of the Abbey of St. Auguſtine, and built the Church and all the offices in ſix years' time.

About this time Dermot King of Leinſter in Ireland, with only 60 men in his company, fled over to Briſtol, to ſubject himſelf and his Kingdom to the Crown of England. Fitzharding entertained him.

1173. Henry the 2d. granted a Charter to the men of Redcliff, to this purpoſe. "Henry King of England, &c. to all Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs, &c. wiſheth health: I grant that my Men that dwell in my Fee in the Marſh near the Bridge of Briſtow, have their certain Cuſtoms and Liberties and Quittances through all England and Wales, as my Burgeſſes, and namely thoſe of Briſtow, as my Charter teſtifies: and I forbid that any one do them any injury or reproach upon this account." By this Charter it appears, that there was a Bridge over the Avon in Henry the 2d's time, which in all probability was conſtructed of wood.

The King further granted to his Burgeſſes of Briſtol, to be free from all toll and other cuſtoms throughout England, Wales and Normandy. In his time Briſtol was ſo populous and flouriſhing, that he gave it the grant of the City of Dublin in Ireland, to inhabit, poſſeſs and enjoy it, and a large Colony from Briſtol was accordingly ſent thither.

1190. John Earl of Morton (afterwards King) being Lord of Briſtol, renewed its Charter, which aſcertained the then boundaries of the City, confirmed the privileges of its inhabitants, and ſecured their property.

1196. Richard the 1ſt taxed the Burgeſſes, who paid 200 Marks, and for the Fairs 10 Marks; which ſhews the antiquity of the Fairs of Briſtol.

1201. There was a Treaſury at Briſtol: and the Town paid an aid for the King's paſſage to Ireland, Briſtol 1000 Marks, and the men of Redclive 1000 Marks. The Redcliff ſide being perhaps as large and opulent as Briſtol, might occaſion the whole (as one town) to be anciently reckoned in Somerſetſhire.

1209. King John iſſued a Proclamation at Briſtol, forbidding the taking of all ſorts of feathered Game, throughout England.

1210. The King laid a heavy Tax on all the Jews. An opulent Jew who reſided in Briſtol, named Abraham, refuſed to pay this Tax, for which he was fined 10.000 Marks; this he alſo refuſed to pay; on which the King ordered that one of his teeth ſhould be drawn every

day

day till the ſum was paid: the Jew having only eight teeth, forfeited ſeven of them, and then paid the money to ſave the laſt.

About this time, Prince Henry, eldeſt ſon of K. John (afterward Hen. 3d.) was on account of the troublelome wars in which his father was engaged with the Barons, placed in Briſtol, to be in ſafety during his minority, and to receive an education ſuited to his high ſtation, he having with him ſeveral noblemen and tutors for that purpoſe.

1215. King John, after a ſeries of troubles with the Barons, left his ſon Henry to ſucceed, who was proclaimed and crowned at Gloceſter. Guallo, the Pope's Legate, in the preſence of Henry 3d held a Synod at Briſtol, in which Louis the French King's ſon, who had been invited over by the Barons was excommunicated, which ſtrengthened the intereſt of the newly-crowned King.

1216. The King with his Counſellors and Tutors came to Briſtol, and granted the Burgeſſes a new Charter, which enacted that Briſtol ſhould be governed by a Mayor after the manner of London, with two "grave, ſad, worſhipful Men" who were to be called Prepoſitors. The firſt Mayor choſen in conſequence of this Charter, was Adam Le Page.

1240. The ground in the marſh of St. Auguſtine was purchaſed of Abbot Bradſtone, for making the trench or canal, on which was afterwards built the Key.

1244. King Henry granted two new Charters, which ordained, that the Burgeſſes of Briſtol ſhould chooſe a Coroner, that Succeſſors ſhould inherit the goods of deceaſed Relatives, that the inhabitants ſhould be as free as thoſe of London, that the Mayor when choſen ſhould be preſented to the Conſtable of the Caſtle, &c. &c.

1247. The Mayor, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty of Briſtol, with the joint charges of the men of Redclive and the Governors of Temple fee, turned the courſe of the River Avon, by cutting a Canal from Redcliff-back to Tower Harratz, and built a Bridge of ſtone over it. This at length had lofty houſes erected on each ſide of it,

with a Chapel acroſs the Bridge in the centre, like a gate-way. And whereas a Market had been previouſly held on each ſide of the water, it was now ordained that all proviſions ſhould be brought to one market, to be held at and about the High Croſs, at the confluence of the four principal ſtreets.

1256. There was a grievous famine in Briſtol.—Wheat was ſold at 16s. the buſhel: and good Proviſions were ſo ſcarce, that the people eat the carcaſes of Dogs and other Carrion.

1263. Prince Edward was a priſoner in the Caſtle of Briſtol, and in 1265 took Briſtol Caſtle from the Barons, and fined the Town 1000l. And in 1267 the Prepoſitors began to be called Stewards.

1272. There were 12 furnaces at York, and 12 at Briſtol, for melting Silver, and hammering and ſtamping money.

1278. King Edward and Llewellin Prince of Wales were at war, in the midſt of which four ſhips of Briſtol took a prize near to the Iſland of Scilly; in which was the intended ſpouſe of Llewellin and daughter of Simon Montford; which ſervice was well accepted by the King.

1283. King Edward the 1ſt came from Wales to Briſtol about the middle of December, kept his Chriſtmas here with much content and ſatisfaction, and held a Parliament: and this year iſſued out the firſt regular ſummons by writ to the Mayor and Magiſtrates of Briſtol, requiring that two perſons ſhould be ſent as Repreſentatives to ſerve in his Parliament at Shrewſbury.

1292. Simon de Bourton, Mayor, founded the Church of St. Mary Redcliff, and the Alms-houſe in the Long-Row, in St. Thomas's Pariſh.

1305. King Edward the 1ſt taxing all the Corporate Cities and Towns, Briſtol paid 400l. and 1308, King Edward the 2d accompanied Piers Graveſton to Briſtol, to bring him on his way to Ireland; and 1313 the Stewards began to be called Bailiffs.

1326. Queen Iſabel marched from Oxford to Briſtol, which ſhe beſieged and took, and in it Hugh Spencer the elder, aged 90, whom ſhe cauſed to be hanged in his armour

armour in the ſight of the King and his own ſon Hugh. After his body had been hanging four days, it was beheaded, and then cut in pieces and thrown to the dogs. Upon this the King and Hugh Spencer the younger entered a little veſſel behind the Caſtle, deſigning to get to Lundy or to Ireland, but having been toſſed about on the ſea for a week, they landed in Wales, where the Welchmen for a reward of 2000l. delivered them up to the Earl of Lancaſter and his forces. Spencer was hung at London on a gallows 50 feet high: and the King depoſed and cruelly put to death in Berkeley Caſtle.

1345. William de Colford Recorder of Briſtol, drew up in writing the laws and liberties of the Town; and the Mayor and 48 principal Citizens agreed on many uſeful Laws, which were confirmed by the Charter of the 5th of Edward 3d. Among theſe it was ordered, that no leprous man ſhould ſtay within the precincts of the Town, nor any common woman remain within its walls; and if ſuch women be found, that the doors and windows of the houſe ſhould be unhung, and carried by the Serjeants of the Mayor to the houſe of the Conſtable of the Ward, and there to be kept till the women be removed: that no whore ſhould appear in the ſtreets or within the bars in St. James's without their heads covered.

1362. The Staple of Wool was eſtabliſhed here by Edward the 3d; who alſo in 1373 granted a Charter, by which, Briſtol, for the good ſervices the King had received from it by ſea and land, was made a County of itſelf: new boundaries, marked by ſtones, were ſet up on the Somerſetſhire and Gloceſterſhire ſides, for the information of poſterity concerning the liberties: the Mayor and Citizens were enabled to chooſe a Sheriff and 40 Common-Council-Men, who had power to make Laws and raiſe Taxes: and the Mayor for the future was to take his oath before his Predeceſſor, and not before the Conſtable of the Caſtle.

1386. Briſtol was grown ſo opulent by Commerce, that when the King was threatened with a French invaſion, the Citizens lent to him 200l, as much as York, or any City excepting London.

1397. In the reign of Richard the 2d. Henry Duke of Lancaſter (afterwards Henry the 4th.) invaded England with an army of 60,000 men, marched to Briſtol, beſieged the Caſtle and took it, and in it two knights of the King's Council, Buſby and Green, whoſe heads were cut off at the importunity of the rabble.

1399. Lord Spencer was beheaded by the Commons, at Briſtol, for a conſpiracy againſt Henry the 4th.

1409. The Commons of Somerſet, Briſtol, and Wilts, preſented a petition to the King to empower them to remove all obſtructions in the River Avon that impeded the navigation between Briſtol and Bath. For before the time of Richard the 1ſt. the Avon was navigable to Bath; and Wine, Wax, Salt, Wool, Skins, and Cloth, uſed to be conveyed in veſſels between both Cities.

1422. A Mint for Coining was eſtabliſhed in Briſtol.

1445. A great part of the lofty ſpire of Redcliff Church was thrown down by a violent tempeſt of thunder and lightning. The roof of the Church was beaten in, and the ſpire never rebuilt, but both repaired and covered as at preſent, by William Cannings, an opulent merchant. Alſo this year King Henry the 6th viſited Briſtol and renewed the Charter.

1456. Queen Margaret, with her Nobility, came to Briſtol.

1461. Edward the 4th. came to Briſtol, and had Sir Baudwin Fulford, with Bright and Heſſant, Eſqrs. beheaded.

1490. The Streets were newly paved: and the City gave the King 500l. as a benevolence.

This year King Henry the 7th. with the Lord Chancellor, came to Briſtol, and kept his Court at the great houſe at St. Auguſtine's Place. The Citizens willing to ſhow his Majeſty all the reſpect they could during his reſidence, dreſſed themſelves in their beſt clothes. The King thinking that ſome of their wives were too well dreſſed for their ſtation, ordered that every Citizen who poſſeſſed goods to the amount of 20l. ſhould pay 20s. for the ſumptuous apparel of his wife.

1495. Henry the 7th. granted Letters Patent to John Cabot, Merchant of Briſtol, and to his three ſons, Lewis, Sebaſtian and Sanctius, for the diſcovery of new and unknown Lands. 1497, Sebaſtian Cabot diſcovered Newfoundland in his firſt voyage, the Iſland of St. John, and the Continent of America, which he ſailed by quite to Florida.

1500. Henry the 7th. granted a new Charter to the Corporation for ſix Aldermen, a Recorder, two Sheriffs, forty Common Council-men, a Chamberlain, a Seal, Water-Bailiff, and Gaol Delivery. He alſo preſented his own ſword to the Mayor, to be borne before him, which is ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the Corporation.

1502. King Henry gave a Patent to James Elliot and Thomas Aſhurſt, Merchants of Briſtol; and to John Gonſalez and Francis Fernandez, natives of Portugal, to go with Engliſh Colours in queſt of unknown Lands.

1534. King Henry the 8th. and his train were at Thornbury, and the Mayor of Briſtol ſent him ten fat oxen and forty ſheep: and to Queen Ann a ſilver Cup and cover, with 100 marks of gold. One author ſays, that the King came diſguiſed to Briſtol, with ſeveral gentlemen, to Mr. Thorn's houſe, and ſecretly viewed the City, which Mr. Thorn ſhewed him, and being ſtruck with the extent and appearance of the buildings, promiſed to make it a Biſhop's See, which he afterwards did. This year there were great diſputes about Laymen's preaching in Briſtol, who were favored by the Mayor, and ſome Prieſts ſent to Newgate; and 1538 George Wiſard, a Heretic, preached in St. Nicholas Church, and was ordered to bear a faggot for his erroneous doctrine.

1541. King Henry the 8th. having ſuppreſſed the Monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, erected it into a Biſhop's See; and conſtituted *Paul Bush* its firſt Biſhop. Briſtol was then, by ſound of Trumpet and Proclamation declared City and Biſhoprick, at the High Croſs.

1543. The Litany was firſt ſung in Engliſh, in a general Proceſſion from Chriſt-church unto St. Mary Redcliff. Queen Mary ſucceeded to Edward the 6th in 1553. In her ſhort but bloody reign, ſome Proteſtants were burned on St. Michael's hill for Herely. 1556

1556. Queen Mary incorporated the Merchant Adventurers into a Company, and Sebaſtian Cabot of Briſtol, was conſtituted their firſt Governor.

1565. A Wind-mill was erected on Brandon-Hill, by Mr. Read, the Town's Attorney, where before ſtood the Chapel of St. Brandon.

1581. Queen Elizabeth granted a new Charter for 12 Aldermen, and for dividing the City into 12 Wards. She alſo paid a viſit to Briſtol, and was entertained at the great houſe in Small-ſtreet, in which there is a room ſtill named Queen Elizabeth's Room.

1582. The Mayor ſent a letter to Sir Francis Walſingham, concerning the Briſtol Merchants' intention to furniſh 1000 marks, and two Ships of 60 and 40 tons, for the diſcovery of ſome part of the coaſt of America: and Sir Francis returned a letter greatly commending the zeal of the Briſtol Merchants for the Weſtern diſcovery.

1585. The Earl of Pembroke came from Wales to Briſtol to review the trained Bands, and he having taken the upper hand of the Mayor, and notice of it being given to the Queen, ſhe ſent for him poſt to Court, and he was committed to the Tower and fined.

1588. Four Ships were fitted out from Briſtol, to join the Queen's Fleet at Plymouth againſt the Spaniſh Armada.

1797 There was ſuch a ſcarcity of proviſions at Briſtol, that perſons of ability were obliged to keep as many poor people in their houſes as their incomes would admit, for fear of an inſurrection. Wheat 20s. a Buſhel.

1609. John Guy of Briſtol having ſettled a Colony in Newfoundland, returned, leaving his ſon there, and in 1611 went back again, taking with him a Miniſter, and ſeveral men and women.

1613. Queen Ann, Princeſs of Denmark, wife of James the 1ſt. came to Briſtol, and was preſented by the Mayor with a rich embroidered Purſe of Gold; and attended in a grand proceſſion to her lodgings at Sir John Young's, at the great houſe in St. Auguſtine's Place (now Colſton's School) where ſhe was ſaluted with 42 great guns. On Sunday ſhe went to the Cathedral: and on Monday, at high tide, a Sea-fight was exhibited on the River

River for her entertainment; and on Tueſday ſhe went to Bath. She was ſo pleaſed with her reception here, that ſhe gave the Mayor a golden ring ſet with diamonds, worth 60l. ſaying, that "ſhe never knew ſhe was a Queen till ſhe came to Briſtol."

1625. By act of Common Council Brandon-hill was adjudged to, and is the property of the Mayor and Sheriffs, but the Citizens were allowed to dry clothes there.

1630. Charles 1ſt, by a Charter to the Corporation, for the ſum of 959l. granted the Caſtle and its Precincts to be for ever ſeparated from the County of Gloceſter, and to be made part of the City and County of Briſtol.

1635. Briſtol in that year, paid above 25,000l. for cuſtoms: and gave 2163l. 13s. 4d. towards fitting out a fleet againſt France and Holland.

1638. Briſtol felt the ill effects of the tyrannical government. Commiſſioners and Purſuivants were ſent down, who examined on oath, Merchants, what entries were made at the Cuſtom-houſe, what commodities they had ſent to ſea; what foreign goods imported for years paſt? &c. In conſequence of theſe examinations, ſome were compelled to accuſe each other, and were ſent for up to London. Shopkeepers had heavy impoſts laid on them. Soap-makers paid 4l. Cuſtom per ton for Soap. Brewers forty marks per annum for a commiſſion; theſe grievances ſoured the people againſt the King and Government. Four Aldermen, &c. went to complain to the King, who told them with outward civility, that he was ſorry for ſuch hard commiſſions, which however he could not recal. They went to great expence about a trial, but could get no determination in their favor, and were impriſoned till they paid the amount of the exorbitant exactions, which were 3000l. This year a ſhip was launched at the end of the Quay, in which eleven boys were drowned, and from thence ſhe was called the Drown-Boy.

1641. War commenced between the King and Parliament. Denzil Hollis was nominated to command the Militia at Briſtol. He ſubſcribed 1000l. againſt the King.

1642. The Caſtle and Walls of Briſtol, were repaired;

a Fort

a Fort made at Brandon, and another at St. Michael's-hill. now the Royal Fort. Two regiments under Col. Eſſex were by the contrivance of the Mayor's wife and two other ladies let into the city. The Parliament made a weekly aſſeſſment on all cities and counties. Briſtol paid 55l. 15s. per week.

1643. Col. Fiennes Governor of Briſtol, diſcovered a deſign of Robert Yeomans and George Bouchier to deliver up the city to the King's forces; upon which they were condemned by a council of war, and hanged May 30th, notwithſtanding the King's letter to the Mayor and Citizens on their behalf.

4th July, Prince Rupert ſat down before Briſtol, and notwithſtanding two citizens had been hanged for intending to deliver up the city, the deſign took effect, for it being at that time unprepared for reſiſtance (of which P. Rupert had notice from his correſpondents within) the Governor was obliged after three days ſiege to ſurrender it to him: and on the 2d of Auguſt King Charles came to Briſtol, and on Sunday attended divine ſervice at the Cathedral Church.

1645. The plague raged in this city, and about 3000 died. Fairfax ſummoned Prince Rupert to deliver up the City to the Parliament, which at length he did. There were found here 140 pieces of cannon mounted; 100 barrels of powder; victuals in the Royal Fort for 150 men for 320 days; the Caſtle victualled for half ſo long; the Prince had in garriſon, 2500 foot, 1000 horſe, beſides 1000 trained bands and auxiliaries, ſo that the taking this place was a great loſs to the King and of great importance to the Parliament.

1648. King Charles having been tried and condemned at Weſtminſter, was executed there, and the Mayor of Briſtol, proclaimed that there was no King in England, and that the ſucceſſors of Charles the 1ſt. were Traitors to the State.

1650. The walls about the Royal Fort were made by order of Parliament, who gave 1000l. towards the building.

1653. The People called Quakers made their firſt appearance at Briſtol.

1656.

1656. James Nailor, (a miſtaken enthuſiaſt) made a public entry into Briſtol, through Bedminſter, as *Jesus Christ.* He was attended by ſeveral men and women, repreſenting the diſciples, Mary Magdalene, &c. who marched along up to their knees in dirt, crying Hoſanna to the Son of David, &c. Nailor being apprehended, was brought before the Mayor of Briſtol, who ſaid to him, "Art thou the Chriſt," to which he anſwered in the words of Jeſus, "Thou ſayeſt it." An account of this extraordinary perſonage being tranſmitted to London, Oliver Cromwell ordered that Nailor and his companions ſhould be ſent up for examination. The Parliament cruelly and unjuſtly paſſed ſentence on Nailor to ſtand in the pillory two hours; and then to be whipped by the common hangman, his tongue to be bored through with a hot iron, and his forehead to be marked with the letter B: and after to be ſent to Briſtol, to be there publicly whipped.—This man certainly did not merit ſuch a puniſhment for his palpable miſtake, which ſavored of eccentricity, if not inſanity. Had he fancied himſelf to have been *Seneca*, *Julius Cæſar*, or even *St. Athanaſius*, that ſacred and orthodox character; probably he might have eſcaped unnoticed. After the death of the Protector, he was diſcharged from his impriſonment, 1659.

1657, Dec. 8. The Corporation received a letter from the Lord Protector, a copy of which may not be unacceptable to our Readers.

Oliver. P.

Truſtie and well beloved, we greete you well: remembering well the late expreſſions of love that I have had from you, I cannot omit any opportunity to expreſſe my care of you. I do heare on all hands, that the Cavalier party are deſigning to put us into blood. We are, I hope, taking the beſt care we can, by the bleſſing of God, to obviate this danger. But our intelligence on all hands being, that they have a deſign upon your cittie, we could not but warne you thereof, and give you authoritie, as we doe hereby, to put yourſelves in the beſt poſſure you can for your own defence, by raiſing your Militia by virtue of the commiſſion formerly ſent you, and putting them

in

in a readineſſe for the purpoſe aforeſaide; letting you alſo knowe that for your better encouragement herein, you ſhall have a troop of horſe ſent you to quarter in or neare your towne. We deſire you to let us heare from time to time what occurs touching the malignant partie, and ſo we bid you farewell. Given at Whitehall, this 2d of December, 1657.

To our truſtie and well beloved, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the Cittie of Briſtowe.

In purſuance of this command, the Militia was raiſed and the city was put into a poſture of defence.

1660. The King was reſtored. May 29.

1663. 5th of September, the King and Queen, with James Duke of York and his Ducheſs, Prince Rupert, &c. came to Briſtol, and were ſplendidly received and entertained by the Mayor, at a dinner provided on the occaſion. 150 pieces of ordnance were diſcharged in the Marſh, (now Queen's-ſquare) at three diſtinct times. The King knighted the Mayor, Sir John Knight, and the Royal Family went to Bath at about four o'clock.

1664. Charles the 2d. confirmed the Charters of Charles the 1ſt. of 1630; and 1683, a Quo Warranto being brought againſt the old Charter, it was reſigned into the King's hands.

1683. At the time of the *Rye-houſe* plot, a party was formed in Briſtol, for ſeizing that city and the ſhips in haven for the conſpirators.

2684. Charles 2d. granted a new Charter, in which he confirmed this place to be a city and county of itſelf, gave full powers to the Mayor and two Sheriffs, to have a common Seal, and to them and the Common Councilmen, not exceeding forty-three, power to make Laws for the government of the city. Mayor and Sheriffs to be choſen 15th September, and ſworn 29th. The Recorder to be a Barriſter of five years ſtanding, and to have the Royal approbation. The Aldermen to be 12 and the Recorder the ſenior. A fine of 500l. to be impoſed on thoſe who ſhall refuſe to be choſen unleſs not worth 2000l. The Aldermen to be Juſtices of the Peace, and to hold Quarterly Seſſions for trying offenders. A Town-Clerk

to

to be choſen, a Barriſter of three years, a Steward of the Sheriffs' Court, and two Coroners. Mayor, &c. to have the regulations of Markets and Fairs, and to hold Pie-powder Court, &c.

1685. There was a great alarm of the Duke of Monmouth's coming here from Taunton and Wells. In conſequence of this, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Lieutenant of the city, drew up 21 companies of foot in Redcliff-meads. The Duke of Monmouth was certainly on his march towards Briſtol, abounding in money, arms, ſtores, and in friends to him, ſo that he intended to attempt its capture, being aſſured of aſſiſtance within: but the Duke of Beaufort having declared to the citizens that he would ſet fire to the town if they made an inſurrection, Monmouth ſaid, "God forbid that I ſhould bring the two "calamities of fire and ſword together, on ſo noble a "city," ſo he marched to Bath, Frome, and Bridgwater; where from the top of the tower, perceiving Lord Feverſham's horſe and foot lying at King Sedgmore, careleſsly encamped, he determined to attack them in the night, but was defeated, and taken afterwards near Ringwood in Dorſetſhire, lying in a ditch covered with fern, in the habit of a peaſant: he had ſome green peaſe in his pocket (on which he had ſubſiſted) with his George of diamonds. Having not ſlept for three nights from exhauſtion of Spirits, he fainted and wept. He was tried and condemned to be beheaded the 15th of July, then 30 years old.

Judge Jefferies came to Briſtol, and opened his commiſſion with a long ſpeech full of aſperity againſt the citizens, accuſing the Mayor, &c. of pride and of kidnapping away and ſelling abroad to their advantage, fellows that had been brought before them for ſmall crimes, and making them compound to be tranſported. Jefferies condemned ſix perſons here for high treaſon; three were reprieved.

1687. In January there came here a letter and order of King James, for diſplacing the Proteſtant Corporation, and for putting Papiſts in their ſtead, which was accordingly done. And in April the Declaration was brought hither for the indulgence of all perſons in the free and

public exercise of their religion, and in erecting Meeting-Houses: for which some Dissenters presented Addresses of Thanks; all availed themselves of the liberty, to which they had a right, but most parties suspected that the K. intended under this mask to introduce Popery. Nor did this appearance of moderation, nor his order for restoring displaced Corporations avail, for many Bishops and considerable men adhered to the Prince of Orange, and military officers deserted to him. This year a Popish Chapel was erected at Bristol, in consequence of James's declaration for liberty of conscience.

1688. The displaced Coporation were restored by the King's Proclamation, which concluded with his intention of calling a Parliament, but all were too late: for on the 5th of November, the Prince of Orange landed at Torbay: and on the 15th of February, 1689, he and the Princess were proclaimed King and Queen in Bristol, which had been previously seized for the Prince of Orange, by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Sir John Guise. The Popish Chapel at Bristol was demolished by the populace.

1690. King William landed from Ireland, opposite Pill, near Shirehampton, (now Lamplighter's Hall) and went to Sir Robert Southwell's at Kingsweston.

1691. The Clergy Feast was established here by Bishop Hall; and Sir John Knight, Mayor of Bristol, raised a work of stone round the Hotwell Spring, higher than the tide ever rose.

1695. The Hotwell House was built, and the Pump erected, which brings the water thirty feet high.

1701. The Coronation Day of Queen Ann was celebrated here with solemnity, procession, firing of cannons, ringing, illumination, and burning an effigy of the Pope.

1702. On the 1st of September Queen Ann visited Bristol, where the higheſt demonstrations of the loyalty and respect of the citizens and neighbouring gentry were paid to her. Her Majesty and the Prince of Denmark having been entertained with a splendid dinner, they returned the same evening to Bath.

1703. A great storm of wind and rain, that drowned all the low fields and country about Bristol, down to Kingroad;

Kingroad; and filled many cellars and warehouſes in Briſtol. Boats were ſent from hence to ſave the lives of people who had taken refuge on trees and buſhes.

1704. The number of ale-houſes here were limited to 220. Stage-plays were prohibited within the liberties, and the Theatre in Tucker (now Bath) Street, was converted into a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe.

1708. Queen's Square was laid out, and the buildings were begun. A ſcarcity and exportion of corn, occaſioned an inſurrection of the colliers, which was ſuppreſſed by reducing the price of wheat to 6s. 8s. a buſhel.

1709. The preſent Cuſtom-Houſe was built, by the Corporation; the old houſe is yet ſtanding on the Back.

1710. Queen Ann having viſited Briſtol, renewed its Charter, confirming all other charters and liberties, and aſcertaining its boundaries. This Charter ordains that Briſtol remain for ever a City incorporate, and County of itſelf; and that its Magiſtrates hold government over all its boundaries by land and water: that the firm of the Body Corporate be, the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty of the City of Briſtol: that the Mayor be choſen every 15th day of September: that theRecorder ſhall be the firſt Alderman; with the others making twelve, according to the number of Wards; that two Sheriffs be choſen annually out of the Common Council, which is to conſiſt of forty-two perſons beſides the Mayor; that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council ſhall have power to make and execute laws for the good of the City, and to fine and puniſh,—not contrary to the laws and ſtatutes of the Kingdom: that every Recorder ſhall be a Barriſter of five years ſtanding: that the Town-Clerk and Steward of the Sheriff's Court be Barriſters of three years: that the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, be all Juſtices of the Peace for City and County: and ſhall try all Treaſons, Felonies, capital and criminal Cauſes: have power to hold four Seſſions of the Peace in every year: to change the times and places of any of the Markets, and to regulate them by reaſonable and wholeſome laws of their own making, for the benefit of the perſons reſorting to them: and finally, that the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and

Commonalty of the City of Briſtol, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall have and enjoy all Juriſdictions, Liberties, Powers, Franchiſes, Exemptions, Privileges, Emoluments, and Hereditaments, that were enjoyed by their anceſtors, or that any Kings and Queens of England have heretofore made, granted, or confirmed. Theſe are the principal heads of this Charter, which may ſerve to refute the vulgar error that Briſtol has none, and that its Magiſtrates are ſelf-created. Many Acts of Parliament have been obtained ſince this for watching, lighting, and paving; maintenance of the Poor; building Briſtol Bridge and widening avenues to it; for building, and rebuilding ſeveral Churches; for a Floating-dock, and extending the boundaries of the City; for regulating the Police, Hackney Coaches, and many other neceſſary and uſeful purpoſes.

Queen Ann was the laſt Monarch who publicly viſited Briſtol, and who granted it the principal and laſt grand Charter for its good government and peace.—She was a pious, benevolent, and truly amiable woman; and an elegant pedeſtrian ſtatue of her, erected in one of the ſquares of Briſtol, might ſerve to perpetuate the memory of her private virtues and public benefits.

1711. An Act of Parliament was procured to complete the navigation of the Avon to Bath, which was finiſhed 1727, when the firſt barge went from Briſtol to Bath laden with Deals, Lead, and Meal.

1713. Dr. Robinſon, biſhop of Briſtol, was Lord Privy Seal and her Majeſty's Plenipotentiary at the Congreſs of the Hague.

1714. October 21, George the 1ſt. was crowned at Weſtminſter. At Briſtol the diſaffected populace ſhewed their diſlike by committing ſeveral diſorders in the ſtreets, interrupting the public rejoicings made by the King's friends, aſſaulting the houſes and breaking the windows of thoſe who had illuminated them on that occaſion. This year the Drawbridge and two Arches of ſtone over the River Frome were completed, at the ſole expence of the Corporation.

1715. In the Rebellion deſigns had been formed of inſurrections in favor of the Pretender at Briſtol, Bath, and

and Oxford, which were prevented by the vigilance of Government.

1720. The Wharf of ſtone, from King-ſtreet down towards the Grove, was building at the expence of the City. And about this time St. James's Square was begun.

1726. An Act was obtained for placing Turnpikes round the City, but the colliers not being exempted from payment, roſe in a great number, cut down and entirely deſtroyed them.

1730. The firſt incendiary letters ever known in the kingdom were ſent to divers perſons here, with threats to ſet fire to their houſes if they did not leave ſums of money in certain places. Mr. Packer, ſhip-builder, had his houſe burned down in conſequence, which occaſioned an alarm and double watch till ſix in the morning.

1733. The great Crane at the Gibb, built by the ingenious Mr. Padmore: and the Mud-dock completed at the expence of the merchants.

1736. The ſtatue of King William erected in Queen's-ſquare.

1738. Frederick, Prince of Wales, and the Princeſs Auguſta his Lady, came from Bath to Briſtol. They were met by the Mayor, &c. at Temple-Gate, where the Recorder delivered a Speech to them. A large Proceſſion of Citizens preceded their coach up High-ſtreet and along the Quay, to Mr. Combes's Houſe in Queen's-Square, where an elegant dinner was provided, and a Ball at Night. They lay at Mr. Combes's that night, and returned the next morning to Bath. The City Library in King-ſtreet, built at the expence of the Chamber, and coſt 1600l. was finiſhed this Year.

1740 The Foundation of the Exchange was laid.

1745. The Pretender's Son having advanced as far as Derby, the Citizens met at the Merchants'-hall, and ſubſcribed 36,450l. for raiſing men. The Trial, Privateer, took a ſhip bound to Scotland, with firelocks, warlike-ſtores, 6000l. in money, and a number of men, and brought her into Kingroad. Alſo two London Privateers landed here the money and ſtores taken in two rich

Spaniſh Prizes, which were depoſited in the Cuſtom-houſe, amounting to about 800,000l. and were conveyed to London in 22 waggons, guarded by ſoldiers.

1746. It is remarkable, that at this time William Cann, Eſq. Town-clerk, John Mitchel, Deputy Town-clerk, and James Briton the Under-Clerk, were all mad; the former cut his throat, and the other two were ſent to the receptacle for inſane perſons at the Fiſhponds.

1748. The ſheds on the Back, for the Corn-market, were finiſhed.

1750. An earthquake in London, and felt alſo here. Two Ships arrived with two whales at Sea-mill Dock. This trade not anſwering has not been ſince revived; and the Dock left to ruin. The Bill for the naturalization of foreign Proteſtants was oppoſed by the Citizens of Briſtol.

1752. Briſtol was invaded by a riotous and formidable mob of Colliers and country people, from Kingſwood and adjacent parts, on account of the ſcarcity of corn. They broke the windows of the Council-houſe and Exchange, plundered a corn-ſhip, and occaſioned a general ſtoppage of trade, and all the ſhops to be ſhut up. The citizens armed, and were headed by the Mayor. The Colliers reſiſted, and kept up their riot and invaſion for a whole week. Many were wounded, and ſome killed, before they were quelled and diſperſed. Others were taken priſoners, tried, and ſuffered by fine and imprilonment.

1753. The Bill to naturalize the Jews was ſtrongly oppoſed in this City; and Dr. Tucker (the now worthy Dean of Gloceſter) was burned in Effigy for patronizing the Jews.

1754. St. Giles's Bridge at the head of the Quay was finiſhed.

1755. The Draw-bridge was rebuilt on a new and much more commodious plan than the former. King-ſquare and ſeveral adjacent Streets were laid out and began to be built.

1757. No leſs than 51 Privateers were fitted out at Briſtol, to cruize againſt the French, to the great loſs of the adventurers.

1758.

1758. The Belliqueux, a French ſhip of war of 64 guns and 415 men. was, in a fog. blown up the Briſtol Channel, and could not get back. She was taken without reſiſtance by the Antelope of 30 guns, and brought into Briſtol.

1760 The Act paſſed for taking down the old Bridge, which was incumbered with lofty houſes; a temporary Bridge began to be built on piers of ſtone above the old one; and in 1761 the Duke of York made a public entry over it into Briſtol, and remained here ſome days; and this year the old Bridge was taken down.

1764. A Mrs. Ruicomb and her ſervant were found ſhockingly cut and murdered in her houſe in College-green, and the perpetrator was never diſcovered. This year the Floating-dock was begun by Mr. Champion.

1765. Bridewell-bridge was built of ſtone, before, of wood. The new Theatre in King-ſtreet was opened. An Act paſſed to take down all the ſigns, poſts, and ſpouts.

1766. Caſtle-gate was taken down, and removed by a Mr. Reeves, merchant, to his ſeat at Briſlington: and Lawford's-gate and ſeveral others demoliſhed before and about this time.

1767. A new and commodious Dock made at the Grove; and the Key continued round to the Back. Brunſwick-ſquare and adjacent Streets laid out for building and begun.

1768. Briſtol-bridge finiſhed and opened.

1770. St. Leonard's Church, Corn-ſtreet, taken down, with the Tower and Blind Gate under it.

1771. A way opened from Corn-ſtreet to the Key: and Clare-ſtreet began to be built.

1777. An Act paſſed for enlarging the Boundaries of the City down to Rownham Paſſage to include the Floating-dock. John Aitkin the painter attempted to ſet fire to ſeveral houſes and ſhips, and occaſioned a dreadful conflagration in Key-ſtreet. He was hanged at Portſmouth.

1782. The old Colonade, called the Tolzey, taken down, and a Wing to the Exchange built ſimilar to the

Poſt-office.

Poſt-office. The Conduit and Fiſh-market at the head of the Key, taken away: and the latter appointed to be held in St. James's market, Union-ſtreet.

1784. The foundation of the new Infirmary on a larger plan was laid June 2d. A Manſion-houſe for the Mayor was fitted up in Queen-ſquare: and a new Banqueting-room built adjoining to Charlotte-ſtreet.

1785. The Marine Society eſtabliſhed for educating poor boys for ſea-ſervice.

1786. Hackney Coaches began to ſtand in the ſtreets, and increaſed rapidly. Old Chriſt-church taken down, and the foundation of the preſent elegant Church and Steeple laid in November. The City-Library in King-ſtreet was enlarged with a new Wing.

1787. The three new Police-Bills paſſed in Parliament for regulating partition-walls, keeping the Pavements clean, muzzling Maſtiff-Dogs, eſtabliſhing Hackney Coaches, preſerving the navigation of the River, and ſaving the Shipping from fire, &c.

1789. St. James's Pariſh divided, and St. Paul's taken out of it by Act of Parliament. The foundation-ſtone of St. Paul's Church laid on the 23d of April. About this time the ancient, ſpacious, and elegant Church of St. Thomas was taken down, excepting the Tower.

1792. A new, warm Spring diſcovered in ſinking a well at Clifton-hill, 246 feet deep. Bath-ſtreet opened.

1793. Penny-Poſt-Office eſtabliſhed for this City, the Suburbs and neighbouring Villages. The main Body and eaſtern Wing of the new Infirmary completed and inhabited. An Aſylum for the Blind opened. Riot on Briſtol-bridge in October, in which about 40 or 50 perſons were vindictively killed and wounded by the military at the command of *some men* of the City, and after all thoſe ſacrifices the Toll was diſcontinued and totally aboliſhed, which was the only object and deſign of the people. The new Church of St. Thomas was opened on Thomas-day.

1794. A new Pump-room opened at Davis's Mineral Spa, in the ſtreet leading to the Hotwell, about 9 years after its diſcovery. The new Church of St. Paul opened on St. Paul's day.

1795.

1795. Aſylum for Orphan Girls eſtabliſhed, and a Chapel opened. A new Pump room built at Clifton for the Upper Hotwell. A new and elegant Chapel for Weſley's Methodiſts built in Old King-ſtreet, St. James's. November 27 the Duke of York made a public entry into Briſtol, through Park-ſtreet, to the Manſion-houſe in Queen-ſquare, amidſt the acclamations of vaſt multitudes. After dining with the Mayor and Corporation, his Royal Highneſs went to the Theatre, and when the play was over returned to Bath.

1796. A new Bridge erected at the weſtern end of Broad Mead, preparatory to building an intended ſtreet to St. John's Gate. A new Chapel opened for Independents in Weſt-ſtreet, Bedminſter. The venerable Church of St. Mary at Redcliff repaired internally and externally at a great expence; and all the pinnacles on the ſouthern ſide rebuilt, which had fallen or been demoliſhed many years ago. The Key above the Draw-bridge conſiderably widened by the building of a new Key-wall.

1797. The Briſtol Volunteers eſtabliſhed; and the colours ſolemnly conſecrated on Durdham Down June 7th. by the Mayor's Chaplain.

1798. Traitor's Bridge rebuilt with improvements; and the Quakers' Bridge, formerly of wood, rebuilt with ſtone.

1799. An elegant Building of freeſtone, for a Bank, erected in Corn-ſtreet. No leſs than three men hung at once on St. Michael's Hill for forgery. The new ſtreet from Broad Mead to St. John's Gate begun to be built and paved. The new Squares, Berkely and Portland, built of ſtone, increaſing in inhabitants and improvements. Of late years there has been a general and rapid increaſe of buildings about this City. Several Creſcents, Streets, Parades, Roads, and Places, have been begun and partially built, ſome of ſtone, and others of brick ornamented with ſtone, which do credit to the taſte and ſpirit of the builders. But the war and its conſequences have put a ſtop to many concerted improvements, and the finiſhing of many an elegant pile and ſtructure here,

at Bath, and other increaſing towns. Should ſome kind of peace be made, probably they may go on again. Let us, therefore, on all accounts, "*pray for the peace of Jerusalem! Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces!*

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## SECTION III.

### *Concerning the Walls, Gates, and Castle of Bristol.*

IN the account of the ancient ſtate of this City, it is fully proved that it was defended and incloſed by walls and gates. The ancient City conſiſted principally of four ſtreets; and it ſeems probable that the original gates were but four, to the N. E. W. and S. Their firſt names are now unknown, and it ſeems that St. Giles's and the gate in Tower lane were of ſubſequent date to the reſt, erected when buildings increaſed in and without the City, in the time of the Saxons. The eaſtern gate of the City was in Wine-ſtreet, at about the weſtern corner of Dolphin-ſtreet, and was called *Defence-Gate*. The houſes being increaſed without that gate to the Caſtle, what is now Narrow Wine-ſtreet was called Caſtle-ſtreet in William of Worceſter's time, 1480. At or near to the time in which the Caſtle was repaired by the Earl of Gloceſter, another gate was erected cloſe to the Caſtle-walls for the protection of the whole City and the Suburb without Defence-Gate, which was named *New-Gate*. On the North-Eaſt ſide of this gate were the ſtatues of *Robert*, Earl of Gloceſter, and *Godfrey*, Biſhop of Conſtance, which, at the demolition of the gate, were preſerved, and erected in niches at a gate at the ſeat of a gentleman at Briſlington. Since 1480 *Defence-Gate* had been taken down as uſeleſs. After the erection of chriſtian Churches, and latterly, the ſix Gates were known by the names of St. Leonard or Blind-Gate, St. Nicholas, Newgate, Tower Gate, St. John's, St. Giles's; ſix in all, of which, only

two,

two, St. John's and Tower-lane Gate, are remaining in the ancient and original wall of *Caer Brito*. From the well known ſituation of theſe gates the walls may be preciſely traced to this day.

The town being enlarged by the Saxons, other and external walls and gates became neceſſary for its defence. The gates of theſe walls were, 1ſt. *Lawford's Gate*, (on the Eaſtern-ſide of which were two ſtatues of Weſt-Saxon Kings, who were crowned with diadems or coronets, and may be viewed at the above mentioned gate at Briſlington) the Pithay-Gate, Needleſs-Gate, Bridewell-Gate, formerly called *Monkton-Gate*, Frome-Gate, which had two arches, Marſh-Gate, which ſtood at the Weſtern-end of Marſh-ſtreet, Back-ſtreet-Gate, and the Back-Gate.

It is noticed by Camden and various other hiſtorians, that Briſtol had a double wall in the time of William Rufus. And there is not any reaſon to doubt, that the outer wall, built to protect the Suburbs, which the increaſe of the inhabitants had occaſioned in the time of the Saxons, was the ſecond and laſt wall, as we have not any account of another on the Gloceſterſhire-ſide of the water.

The Redcliff-ſide was defended by a wall at an early period, which had two gates, Temple and Redcliff. On this ſide ſome parts of the old wall remain for two or three furlongs in length, having in various places the battlements viſibly filled up.

On the Gloceſterſhire-ſide of the Avon a very ancient rotund Building or Tower is ſtill ſtanding on the outer wall, near to the River Frome; and may be ſeen from the hinder parts of the houſes on St. James's Back. After the demolition of the Caſtle two Gates were built for the incloſure of its precincts, Caſtle-Gate and Queen's-Gate, or the *Sally Port*. So that Briſtol had, in all, no leſs than 18 Gates, four only of which remain,—the two before mentioned, in the old wall, Bridewell-Gate in the ſecond wall, and Temple-Gate on the Southern ſide of the river.

The increaſe of the town, which made a ſecond wall neceſſary, being in the time of the Saxons, we have ſufficient

ficient reaſon to conclude, that it was about the year 930, in the reign of King Ethelſtan: and alſo that ſome parts of the walls were built by AYLWARD *the Fair*, ſurnamed *Snow*, if not all of them; for the Pithay-Gate was formerly called *Aylward's-Gate*, and the Bridge under it, *Aylward's*-Bridge. And ſo lately as 1480. *William* of *Worcester*, in his memoirs of Briſtol. called the *Pithay* Aylward-ſtreet, and the Gate Aylward's-Gate. See p. 184 of *Nasmith's* edition of William of Worceſter.

When the Caſtle-Gate was taken away its materials were erected on a ſmaller ſcale, at a gentleman's ſeat near the road to Briſlington, who ornamented it with four very ancient ſtatues from Lawford's-Gate and Newgate, as above noticed.

TEMPLE-GATE is a lofty and elegant arch of free-ſtone, with two poſterns for foot-paſſengers; rebuilt in 1734. It is ornamented and ſtrengthened on each ſide by four ruſticated doric columns. Over the gate, there are, under a pediment, the arms of the City toward the Country. and of the King toward the City.

St. JOHN's GATE is the Northern Gate of the old town, and has on the Southern-ſide, ſtatues of the Kings Belinus and Brennus, the latter of whom was the reputed founder of Briſtol. The Gateway, which is a handſome gothic arch, the tower and ſpire upon it, and the adjoining pariſh church were built anew in the 14th century by Walter Frampton, Merchant, and three times Mayor of Briſtol.

TOWER-GATE, in Tower-lane, which muſt be very ancient. is a plain arch in the thick wall of the old City; has a lofty houſe built upon it; and now, ſteps of ſtone under it to help the declivity, and for foot-paſſengers only.

BRIDEWELL GATE was formerly a place of great ſtrength, fortified with Bulwarks and a Tower, near to Bridewell-bridge, which was then called *Monk's Bridge*. This bridge, which was of wood, has been lately built of ſtone. The two gates that now inclose the front of Bridewell, and which were erected in 1721, are ſtill ſhut every night,

night, and are modern monuments of the ancient building.

*Camden* was evidently erroneous in aſſerting that *Robert Rufus*, Earl of Gloceſter, natural ſon of Henry the 1ſt. was the founder of the Caſtle of Briſtol; for in 1088 it was mentioned by *Roger Hoveden* as "*Castrum fortissimum*," a very ſtrong Caſtle: and if it were ſo very ſtrong, only 22 years after the Conqueſt, there cannot be a queſtion concerning its previous exiſtence for a long time as a fortreſs to defend the City. Another proof of *Camden*'s miſtake is, that it was held by Godfrey, Biſhop of Conſtance, and Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, in a rebellion againſt King *William Rufus*, 1088, before King *Henry* the 1ſt. (father of Earl *Robert*,) was at man's eſtate.

According to *Stow*, in the year 915. a great navy of Danes ſailed about the coaſts of the Weſt Country, landed in divers places and took great plunder. King *Edward* the elder, ſon of *Alfred*, for defending the Country, made a Caſtle at the mouth of the Avon. Mr. *Barrett* ſeemed inclined to think that this *Edward* was the founder of the Caſtle; for which concluſion *Stow* gives no authority; but *Hoveden*'s teſtimony renders it indubitable that *Robert Rufus* was not its original founder. But though this Earl was not, yet he repaired and rebuilt ſome parts of it, which greatly added to its ſtrength; erected a palace and other houſes in it; and a magnificent tower ſcarcely to be equalled in England; and encompaſſed the whole with ſtrong walls, devoting every tenth ſtone to the building of the priory of St. James, in which he was buried 1147. *Leland* informs us that *Robert* built part of it; and that "the great dongeon tower was made of ſtone brought out "of Normandie by the redde Earl of Gloceſter."

King *William Rufus*, for ſervice done to him by Robert Fitzhaymon, gentleman of his bedchamber, gave him the Earldom of Gloceſter, with the Caſtle of Briſtol appendant to it: he had no ſon, but four daughters: Mabile, the eldeſt, was a great heireſs and a lofty dame. This lady King Henry the 1ſt. married to his ſon Robert, who, in 1110 was Lord of Briſtol by his marriage and creation;

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Fitzhaymon dying in 1107. Robert, Monk of Glocester, gives a curious account of King Henry's courting the lady for his ſon, who refuſed him at firſt for want of a title.

Sir, ſheo ſaid, ich wote your herte upon mee is,
More for myne heritage, than for myſelfe I wis:
And ſuch heritage as ich have, hit weer to mee great ſhame,
To take a Lorde, but he hadde any ſurname:
Damoſeill, quoth the Kyng, thou ſeeſt well in this caſe,
Sir Robert Fitz Hayme thi Fader's name was:
As fayre a name he ſhall have, as you may ſee,
Sir Robert le Fitz Roy ſhall his name be:
Damoſeill, he ſay'd, thi Lord ſhall have a name
For him and for his heires fayre without blame;
For Robert Erle of Glouceſter his name ſhall be and is,
Hee ſhall be Erle of Glouceſter and his heires I wis:
Inne this forme, quoth ſhee, ich wole, that all my thyng be his.

It was not until 1130 that Earl Robert began to rebuild, improve, and ſtrengthen this ancient Caſtle, celebrated by Roger of Hoveden 42 years before. A *most strong Castle* could not be the work of a day; it was certainly of very ancient foundation. The Anglo-Saxon Kings, and Earls of Glocester, the Lords of this Country, long held this City under their protection and government, and received great advantages from its rents and profits. Theſe might either have built, or improved the Caſtle if previouſly built. Aylward Sneaw, who was Lord of Briſtol about the year 900, and ſaid to be *Vir in armis strenuus*, a man of great proweſs; or Briſtric, his grandſon, who were both very partial to Briſtol, and great builders and repairers of it, might have commenced or improved ſo conſiderable a work. An inconteſtible proof that Briſtric carried on capital operations at Briſtol may be found in ſome Latin verſes, taken from a chronicle of Tewkſbury, quoted by Dugdale in Monaſticon, Vol. I. page 161.

Atque

Atque ego Briſtanus, ultimus
Ante Conqueſtum Dominus,
Hoc Templum fundo
Mihimet vere corde jucundo,
Briſtow conſtruxi,
*Honor ſit ut Cruciſixi.*

THUS TRANSLATED:

I Briſtric, ere the Conqueſt, the laſt Lord,
This Temple founded: with heart's free accord
I built up Briſtow, for this very cauſe,
To honor him who dy'd upon the Croſs

*This Temple* refers to the great old Church at Tewkſbury, one of the largeſt in England that is not a Cathedral: and the laſt line, either to the general worſhip of Chriſt, or to ſome particular religious foundation erected by Briſtric; or to the four moſt ancient Streets of Briſtol, which were built in the form of a Croſs.

An embattled wall was the firſt outwork of defence round the City; till at the Eaſtern part, where it was not moated by the river, the Caſtle was erected for its protection. Then were the two communications made between the Avon and Froom, to the Eaſt and Weſt; that to the Eaſt is ſtill remaining, though partly arched over, and that to the Weſt, now deſtroyed, was a very deep trench from the water below Newgate to Avon: over the middle of this, near to St. Peter's Church, was a Draw-bridge leading from the Caſtle-gate to the Town. The circumference of the water around it was, *at leaſt*, half a mile, according to William of Worceſter, 1225 yards. It had very ſtrong walls, with battlements, and a Sally-port leading into the ſcite of the preſent *Queen-ſtreet*. That paltry ſcrawl which *Chatterton* impoſed on *Barrett*, as a drawing of the Caſtle by *Rowley*, is entirely fictious. It bears no analogy to the deſcription of its buildings given down to us by *William of Worceſter* and *Leland*, ſtill extant and conſiſtent: and is ſuch an evident and notorious production of imagination and fancy, that it ſerves only to prove the ſtrangeſt infatuation in

*Barrett*, who credulouſly received it as genuine, inſerted it in his hiſtory as a true copy, and in the text of his book gravely honors it with particular references. Dr. *Gregory* in his life of *Chatterton* totally condemns it as an injudicious and awkward ſcratching. The other print in *Barrett*'s hiſtory of the great Tower in the Caſtle was taken from an ancient plan of the City, which the writer of this has ſeen ; and which is without a doubt authentic.

Concerning the great Tower we ſhall quote the following paſſage from *William of Worcester* : " The Tour called " the Dongeon, ys in length Eſte and Weſt 60 Feet, and " North and South 45 Feet ; with fowr Toures ſtandyng " upon the four corners : the myghtyeſt Tour above all " the fowr Toures ys 5 Fethym hygh abofe all the fowre " Toures ; and the Wallys be in thykneſs there 6 Fote."

The Caſtle itſelf, excluding the outworks, was 540 feet from Eaſt to Weſt, and 300 feet from North to South. There were, in the two great Courts of the Caſtle, many Towers, a Church, and a magnificent Chapel for the King ; a Palace, a Royal Hall 36 yards long and 18 broad ; a Prince's Chamber 17 yards by 9. The principal buildings ſtood on an Area of three acres and three quarters of ground, excluſive of houſes, barracks, gardens, courts, yards, and other accommodations for the officers and garriſon. *Leland* informs us that the great Tower ſtood in the North-weſt part of the Caſtle, and that in his time, about the 26th of Henry the 8th, the whole was decaying and tending to ruin, There are few remains of the Caſtle now extant. On the Eaſtern ſide, in Tower-ſtreet, near to Caſtle-ſtreet, are two Saxon arches, with ribbed roofs of ſtone, which have the appearance of a porch to a church or magnificent hall, but now ſupport the houſe and cover the ſhop of a cooper.

In the battle of Lincoln King Steven was taken priſoner by Earl Robert, who ſent him to the Empreſs Maud, then at Gloceſter, from whence ſhe ordered the King to Briſtol Caſtle, where he was at firſt treated gently, but afterward laid in irons on pretence of having ſeen beyond the bounds of his confinement. The Earl himſelf was

alſo

alſo taken priſoner near Wincheſter and eſteemed an equal ranſom for the King, who was releaſed, after nine month's impriſonment, 1141. The King, for his greater dignity, was releaſed firſt; and the Queen of Stephen, with one of her ſons, and two Lords, were kept in the Caſtle of Briſtol, as hoſtages, from the time of the King's being releaſed, till the Earl was alſo returned to his friends at Briſtol, when he ſet the Queen and hoſtages free.

In the reign of King Stephen, the robbers and free-booters of the Caſtle, both horſe and foot, committed great depredations on the City and Country: for the Caſtle was exempt from the juriſdiction of the City and its officers, and under its own governors, who might ſometimes be abſent, or connive at the inſults of the military. In the reign of King John, the Caſtle was annexed to the Crown; and from thenceforth the Kings of England reſerved it to their own uſe, chooſing the Conſtable and other officers, and appointing them ſalaries and perquiſites. Our limits will not permit us to particularize all that refers to the hiſtory of the Caſtle or its governors. The reader will find ſome notes concerning the Caſtle in the hiſtorical part. And to theſe we ſhall add, that at the Reformation, 1549, the inhabitants of the Weſt country and of Briſtol being tumultuous, the Caſtle and walls were repaired, fortified, and mounted with cannon; and guard kept day and night to prevent any ſurprize or inſurrection. This Reformation, which was but partial, and inadequate to the corruptions of the then Popiſh Church of England, both in doctrine and practice, occaſioned ſeveral formidable and dangerous rebellions. So tenacious are the populace of their ancient errors and uſages, however inconſiſtent with reaſon and propriety. From 1545 to 1553, a Printing Preſs was ſet up, and a Mint eſtabliſhed in the Caſtle; and the church plate, ſeized at the diſſolution of monaſteries, was coined there.

In 1602 a petition was preſented to the Privy Council, from the Mayor, &c. complaining that the governor being abſent from the Caſtle, and leaving an unworthy deputy, about 240 perſons were ſuffered to inhabit the

Caſtle, who were of lewd life and converſation, and ſubſiſted by begging and ſtealing; and that the Caſtle was a ſanctuary, refuge, and receptacle of malefactors, who flew thither to eſcape juſtice. In conſequence of this the governor was ordered to remove ſuch perſons, and to admit none but of good behaviour, that the City be not further moleſted.

The Caſtle continued to be part of the County of Gloceſter for 256 years after Briſtol had been made a County of itſelf: But the old complaints being revived of its affording an aſylum to thieves, malefactors, and diſorderly perſons, and of its being out of the juriſdiction of Briſtol; and alſo, that no Juſtice of the Peace belonging to the County reſided in or near it: In the year 1629 King Charles the 1ſt. at the requeſt of the Mayor and Citizens, by a Charter entirely ſeparated it from the County of Gloceſter, and made it part of the City of Briſtol. And in 1631, the Caſtle with all its buildings and appendages were ſold for ever, by the ſaid King, to the Mayor and Burgeſſes of Briſtol, for the ſum of 959l. paid into the Exchequer at Weſtminſter.

In the beginning of the war between the King and Parliament, the Caſtle was repaired and garriſoned by the Parliament's army, under Col. Nath. Fiennes, made governor. This was a place of great importance, as it awed all the Weſtern Counties and had accommodations for a large army. King Charles therefore was deſirous to have it in his poſſeſſion. The plot of Yeamans and Bouchier to deliver it up not ſucceeding, Prince Rupert beſieged it; and ſeeing the improbability of taking the City and Caſtle by blockade, reſolved to ſtorm it, which he did in ſix different places ſo effectually, that the beſieged being unable any longer to reſiſt, capitulated. This capture was dearly purchaſed; the King loſt many of his moſt valuable officers and 500 of his beſt Troops at the ſiege: however he was ſo well ſatisfied, that he ordered a public Thankſgiving on the occaſion: and when he came to Briſtol on the 3d of Auguſt following with Prince Charles, the Duke of York, and ſeveral of the nobility,

nobility, the King lodged at the houſe of Alderman Creſwick, in Small-ſtreet, and the Prince and Duke at Alderman Holworthy's, directly oppoſite.

After the King's defeat at the battle of *Naseby* Prince *Rupert* repaired to *Bristol.* which he found ſo well ſupplied with men, provisions, and ammunition, that he wrote to the King, aſſuring him he could ſuſtain a four-month's ſiege. From the character of the Prince great expectations were formed, and moſt people concluded that he would have made a vigorous defence. Sir *Thomas Fairfax* having taken *Sherborne* Caſtle, marched to *Bristol* to undertake the ſiege; but previouſly ſent a ſummons to Prince *Rupert* to prevent bloodſhed, which being very remarkable, and ſtill preſerved, we preſent to our readers.

TO P. RUPERT.

*Sir,*

FOR the ſervice of the Parliament, I have brought their own army before the City of Briſtol; and do ſummon you, in their names, to render it, with all the Forts belonging to the ſame, into my hands, for their uſe. Having uſed this plain language, as the buſineſs requires, I wiſh it may be as effectual with you, as it is ſatisfactory to myſelf, that I do a little expoſtulate with you about the ſurrender of the ſame; which, I confeſs, is a way not common, and which I ſhould not have ſo uſed, but in reſpect to a perſon of ſuch ſort, and in ſuch a place. I take into conſideration your royal birth, and relation to the crown of England; your honor, courage, and all the virtues of your perſon, and the ſtrength of the place, which you may think yourſelf bound and able to maintain. Sir, the Crown of England is, and will be, where it ought to be: We fight to maintain it there. But the King, miſled by evil counſellors, or through a ſeduced heart, has left his Parliament and People, (under God, the beſt aſſurances of his crown and family): the maintaining of this ſchiſm is the ground of the unhappy war on your part; and what ſad effects it hath produced in the three kingdoms, is viſible to all men.

To

To maintain the rights of the Crown and Kingdom jointly, the principal part is, that the King is ſupreme, who acts concerning the whole ſtate, is not to be adviſed by men of whom the Law takes no notice, but by the Parliament, the great Council of the Nation, in whom (as much as man is capable of) he hears all his people, as it were, at once adviſing him; and in which multitude of counſellors lies his ſafety and his people's intereſt. To ſee him right in this hath been the conſtant and faithful endeavour of the Parliament: and to bring thoſe wicked inſtruments to juſtice, who have miſled him, is a principal ground of our fighting.

Sir, if God makes this clear to you, as he hath to us, I doubt not but he will give you a heart to deliver this place, notwithſtanding all the conſiderations of honor, courage and fidelity, &c. becauſe their conſiſtency and uſe in the preſent buſineſs, depend upon the right or wrongfulneſs of what has been ſaid. And if, upon ſuch conviction, you ſhould ſurrender the City, and ſave the loſs of blood, and hazard of ſpoiling ſuch a place, it would be an act glorious in itſelf, and joyful to us, for the reſtoring you to the endeared affections of the Parliament and People of England, the trueſt friends to your family it hath in the world.

But if this be hid from your eyes, *and ſo great, ſo famous, and ſo ancient a City, ſo full of people*, be expoſed, through your wilfulneſs, in putting us to force the ſame to the ruin and extremity of war, (which yet, we ſhall in that caſe, as much as poſſible, endeavour to prevent) then I appeal to the righteous God, to judge between you and us, and to requite the wrong. And let all England judge, whether to burn its towns, and ruin its cities, and deſtroy its people, be a good requital from a perſon of your family, which have had the prayers, tears, money and blood of the Parliament; and if you look on either as now divided, both ever had the ſame party in Parliament, and among the People, moſt zealous for their aſſiſtance and reſtitution, which you now oppoſe and ſeek to deſtroy; and whoſe conſtant grief hath been, that their deſire to ſerve your family hath been ever hindered and made fruitleſs,

leſs, by that ſame party about his Majeſty, whoſe councils you act, and whoſe intereſts you purſue in this unnatural war.

I expect your ſpeedy anſwer to this ſummons, by the return of the bearer this evening, and am,

Sept. 4, 1645. Your Highneſs's humble Servant, THO. FAIRFAX.

Prince Rupert, in a ſhort anſwer, deſired to know, if he might be permitted to ſend a meſſenger to the King, which Fairfax denying, he offered to ſurrender the place upon condition, *That every man ſhould march away in the height of honor, with their arms, colours flying, drums, trumpets, and as much powder and match as they could carry about them: with bag, baggage. horſe, Arms, 10 guns, and fifty barrels of powder. Laſtly, the lines and fortifications to be ſlighted, and the City to be no more a garriſon.* This *Fairfax* would not admit of, and made preparations for a ſtorm: and the City being ſet on fire in ſeveral places, a trumpet came from the Prince to deſire a parley, and he was forced, at laſt, to ſurrender; and on Thurſday, Sept. 11, he marched out of the great Fort, and alſo many ladies and gentlemen. Lieutenant-General *Cromwell* ſent to the Parliament a long account of the taking of Briſtol, calling it "the work of the Lord, which none "but an atheiſt could deny, for they had taken it with "the loſs of only about 200 men." During the ſiege, while Sir T. Fairfax and O. Cromwell were both ſitting on the top of Prior's Hill Fort, a ball was ſhot off from a piece of ordnance in the Caſtle, and grazed upon the Fort, within two hands breadth of them; ſo narrow was their eſcape!

The King was ſo vexed at this loſs, and the trifling efforts made by the Prince to preſerve ſo important a City, that he revoked all his commiſſions, and wrote to him to quit the kingdom immediately; but on the Prince's juſtifying his conduct, was afterward reconciled.

The two laſt Conſtables of this Caſtle, were Major Gen. Skippon and Mr. Adrian Scroop. The former

was

was the perſon commiſſioned by the Parliament to carry 200,000l. to the Scots, to obtain the ſurrender of King Charles, which was effected in the year 1646: and the latter was executed at Charing-Croſs, after the reſtoration, for being one of the High Court of Juſtice, who ſentenced Charles 1ſt. to death.

After Oliver Cromwell was proclaimed Protector, he ſent orders for the demolition of the Caſtle of Briſtol, which was begun in January 1655, and the whole was razed to the ground, ſcarcely any veſtiges of it being now remaining. In 1656, a road and preparations for a ſtreet to the Old-market were made through the Caſtle; before this, the common road was through Newgate and the Broad-wear, to the county of Gloceſter. Caſtle-gate was erected 1659 and removed in 1766. Thus was this fortreſs, which had been deemed impregnable in former ages, (before the invention of gunpowder,) which has made ſuch diſtinguiſhed figure in hiſtory, and been the ſubject of ſo much contention, totally deſtroyed, after having ſtood at leaſt 600 years. It was ſoon built into ſtreets and lanes, the principal of which are Caſtle-ſtreet, Caſtle-green, and Tower-ſtreet, now reckoned in the heart of the City, and conſtituting one of its principal Wards.

Lord *Clarendon*, in his hiſtory, vol. 3. page 419, relates, that K. Charles II. after the battle of Worceſter, in his ſeveral journies to conceal himſelf from his purſuers, by the aſſiſtance of his friends, once paſſed through the City on horſeback, in diſguiſe, dreſſed like a countryman, and called *William*, riding before Mrs. Lane, towards the great Manor-houſe ſtill remaining at Abbot's Leigh, near Briſtol, where he lay concealed for ſome time; and tradition adds, that he uſed to turn the ſpit in the kitchen to prevent diſcovery: the block on which (they ſay) he ſat, is preſerved and ſhewn to this day. The noble author's words are, "There was no reſting in any place till they "came to Mr. Norton's, nor any thing extraordinary that "happened in the way, ſave that they met many people "every day in the way who were well known to the King, "and the day that they went to Mr. *Norton*'s, they were

"neceſſarily

" neceſſarily to ride quite through the city of *Briſtol*, a " place and people the King had been ſo well acquainted " with, that he could not but ſend his eyes abroad to view " the great alterations that had been made there, after his " departure from thence: and when he rode near the place " where the *great Fort* had ſtood, he could not forbear " putting his horſe out of the way, and rode with his " miſtreſs behind him around it."

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## SECTION IV.

### *Of the Situation of Briſtol, &c.*

THE City of *Briſtow*, or *Briſtol*, lies in 51, 30 deg. of N. Lat. 2, 46 of W. Long. at the ſouthern extremity of Gloceſterſhire and the northern of Somerſetſhire, being taken out of, and made a City and County independent of both, by Edward III. though it is generally reckoned in Somerſetſhire. It is 115 miles due Weſt from London, through Marſhfield; through Bath and Chippenham 117; through Bath and Devizes 119; 12 W. N. W. of Bath; 56 N. W. of Saliſbury; 102 of Portſmouth; 171 of Canterbury; 186 of Dover; 80 N. E. of Exeter; 125 of Plymouth; 179 of Falmouth; 149 E. of Milford-haven; 35 S. W. by S. of Gloceſter; 60. S. S. W. of Worceſter; 90 of Birmingham; 145 S. by E. of Cheſter; 183 of Liverpool; 228 S. W. of York; 220 W. by S. of Norwich; 73 W. of Oxford; and 143 of Cambridge.

It has two Rivers which run through it, the Avon and the Froom: its principal is the Avon; and the City is built at about eight miles from its mouth, or diſcharge into the Briſtol Channel or Severn Sea. It ſtands in a moſt delightful and healthy country, and is ſurrounded with numerous verdant hills, ſome of moderate, and others of towering heights; particularly to the North and Eaſt, which defend it from the cold winds, and render its ſituation warm and comfortable. The loftieſt hill is Dundry

to

to the S. and S. E. from which there are grand and very diſtant proſpects. The country is far more beautiful about Briſtol, and it has more varied proſpects than about London. The circumjacent regions are variegated with high and wholeſome Downs, ſweetened with odoriferous plants and herbs; fruitful vallies, watered with rivers, ſprings, brooks and rivulets; ſublime rocks; thick woods; beautiful ſcenes of nature; and moſt pleaſing proſpects of land and water, and conſiderable extent of country. In its vicinity are many pleaſant and handſome villages, and ſeats of nobility and gentry happily ſituated. Theſe and the above-mentioned circumſtances generally attract the attention and excite the approbation of travellers and foreigners.

By Briſtol, we would be underſtood to mean, the City and all its inhabited environs that pertain to it, and are connected with it. And a general deſcription of the ſituation of modern Briſtol thus taken is, that it ſtands in a vale, on eminences and level grounds; and on ſteep and lofty hills to the N.; N. W. and W. of it; the heights of which laſt are too ſudden, and inconvenient for carriages. The ſummits of theſe hills, Kingſdown, St. Michael's, and Brandon-hill, are about 250 feet in perpendicular height above the Rivers; and conſequently the lower buildings of Briſtol appear from their tops to be in a deep valley, and the ſpectator is above the top of the higheſt ſteeple in the City; yet ſeveral of the lower parts ſtand on fine elevations from the River, the aſcents from which were formerly too ſteep, but by late improvements are rendered eaſy, and not inconvenient for trade and heavy carriages.

The old Town or City, primarily built, and which was within the inner wall, ſtands on a hill of 40 feet of perpendicular height, between the Rivers Avon and Froom; from which eminence there is every way a deſcent. Thus the heart of the city, which is moſt crouded, being ſeated on a hill, and the ſtreets interſecting each other at right angles in ſeveral places, it has a free admiſſion and circulation of air.

This

This City is ſaid to reſemble ancient Rome; its plan being nearly circular, with a greater diameter one way than another; and the River cutting off about a ſixth part from the reſt. Alſo it ſtands on ſeven hills; and its principal River the Avon is yellow and rapid like the Tyber, though inferior in breadth.

Its hills are 1ſt. That on which ſtood the old City, which is now in the centre, the walls of which were nearly circular, and had five or ſix gates. 2d. That on which ſtood the Caſtle to the E. which is bounded by the Avon on the S. the Froom on the N. and by a deep ditch or moat (now partly arched over) on the E. 3d. To the Weſt, the College-Green, a conſiderable and pleaſing eminence, and on which ſtands the Cathedral Church, &c. 4th. To the South of the Avon, at about three furlongs from Briſtol-Bridge, Redcliff-hill, on which are, the famous Church of that name, its Church-yard, and ſeveral other ſtreets and places. 5th. St. Michael's-hill, of great height, and covered with a variety of houſes and ſtreets up to the ſummit, on which is the place of execution. 6th. Kingſdown, part of which is in the City, on which are many modern houſes and pleaſant gardens. The boundary or chaſm between this and St. Michael's being in Maudlin-ſtreet and Mill's Gardens upwards. 7th. Brandon-hill, all of which is in the City: the chaſm between this and St. Michael's is Park-ſtreet. This hill, though its baſe is almoſt ſurrounded with buildings, is not yet built over, though on it are lately erected Berkeley-ſquare, Great George-ſtreet, Charlotte-ſtreet, the Queen's Parade, &c. and it is hoped that the Corparation will, in due time, (reſerving the upper part for proſpect) let out all the reſt for building; and thus effect, below and above, an elegant and convenient junction between Briſtol and Cliſton. Theſe three laſt grand eminences exhibit countleſs beauties; and are in general covered with houſes and gardens, riſing ſtreet over ſtreet to their very tops, which command various delightful and extenſive views of the City, and of the country for ſeveral miles around. Strangers who are ſpectators from the oppoſite hills, and from

ſome parts of the City and Suburbs, are ſtruck with agreeable ſurprize, at the ſight of a large town, hanging in a continued ſlope, as it were from the very clouds. From theſe, and many other hills about Briſtol, particularly Montpelier to the N. Totterdown, Knowle, and Pile hills to the S. E. of the City, its two greateſt Churches, the Cathedral and Redcliff, and its other towers and ſteeples, ſome of which are lofty and elegant, make an auguſt and venerable object.

The vallies and hills of Briſtol are covered with public and private buildings, of various materials and conſtructions. Its upper parts ſtand principally on rocks; and its lower, ſome on red marl, and others on thick hard beds of ſand or coals. The ground under the ſurface is perforated with drains and common ſewers in all directions; and the two Rivers, which run all through the town, and turn and wind to ſo many parts of the vallies, receive and carry off all the filth and noxious effluvia. There are very few, if any, houſes that have not a communication with the main ſewers: a proviſion for cleanlineſs not ſo univerſal in any city in the world.

Thus is Briſtol by nature and ſituation a very healthy town. Many agreeable circumſtances render it ſo. A few fathoms under ground is excellent water. Its air is well known and experienced to be undeniably and notably ſalubrious. Its ſoil is dry; and the damps of ſome moiſt countries and atmoſpheres are here unknown. It has very little marſhy ground about it: London has many pernicious freſh marſhes too nigh to it. Some invalids of Briſtol, whom buſineſs or curioſity have led to London, have found themſelves worſe than before, and have been obliged to make a haſty retreat to their native air.

The advantageous circumſtances of the ſituation of Briſtol, taken all together, may not be readily paralelled. A deep navigable River flows through the middle of it, which will bring a fifty-gun ſhip of war up to Briſtol-bridge. This River flows with ſuch a ſtrong and rapid courſe, that the largeſt veſſels go up or down in one tide. Several ſhips of war, of from 40 to 70 guns, were built

here

here for Government, during the late conteſt with America. Its convenience for trade is every way apparent. Its own River is navigable to the ſpacious, populous and elegant City of Bath. It ſtands ſo near to the confluence of the River Avon with the Severn, that it enjoys the navigation and trade of that great River and adjacent counties; and of a vaſt extent of ſea coaſts down the Briſtol Channel, in Somerſet, Devon, and Cornwall, to the Land's End; and of Southern Wales to Milford Haven. Ireland is juſt at the mouth of its Channel, whoſe neighbourhood and trade are undoubtedly very beneficial to it. It enjoys the benefit of three Mineral Springs, two warm and one chalybeate; and of great reſort and reſidence of nobility and gentry, eſpecially in the months of ſummer. Neither London, Dublin, nor Edinburgh, have any coal in their vicinities. Briſtol ſtands in the midſt of a coal country, the veins of which run under its ſtreets. It is ſurrounded with colliеries, not only in Kingſwood on the Gloceſterſhire ſide of the River, but alſo on the Somerſet ſide. It has in its environs quarries of various ſorts of ſtone for lime, building and paving. The quarries of Dundry, Biſhport, Briſlington, Durdham Down, St. Vincent's Rocks, Horfield, Stapleton, Downend, &c. would furniſh ſtone enough to build and pave a city larger than Babylon. Therefore fuel, and the materials for building, are leſs expenſive here than at moſt other great and populous towns.

Not to enlarge on the great plenty of the neceſſaries of life in the counties of Gloceſter, Somerſet and Wilts, which ſupply the inhabitants of Briſtol; its vicinity to Wales, and the fruitful counties of Glamorgan and Carmarthen, occaſions copious and continual importations of corn, cattle, pigs, poultry, ſalt-butter, eggs and fruit; beſides what it receives from the other Engliſh counties. With all theſe advantages, Briſtol has gradually riſen to the rank of the ſecond City in England, for extent, population, trade, opulence, increaſe, and importance to Government and the whole nation.

Briſtol was one of the moſt ancient Cities of England

before it was divided into counties. After that diviſion, it became large and eminent in two counties, it was taken out of both and made independent of either. Thus ſingularly ſituated, being neither a county town, in any county, nor ſubject to any, but between two, and conſtituted independent in its ſtate and government, it was termed in its ancient charters, "*Villa Regalis et libera*," A ROYAL AND FREE CITY.

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## SECTION V.

*Brief Account of the Progreſſive Augmentation of the ancient City, and of its late and preſent Increaſe: its Extent, Circumference, number of Houſes and Inhabitants.*

CÆSAR informed poſterity, that he found Britain full of Inhabitants; that the buildings were numerous, and poor, rude cottages conſtructed of mud or hurdles; that their towns were ſometimes fenced with trees; and that they gave the names of town or city to certain thick woods, which they inhabited and fortified with rampiers and ditches, and to which they made their retreat and reſort, when invaded by their enemies. Such, we may ſuppoſe was the ancient Britiſh City, fortified with trees, rivers, and perhaps walls of mud. After it was walled with ſtone in the time of the Romans, if the great Fort or Caſtle were built by them, and included in the circumference, it was not a very great city, for it could not much exceed a mile and half round. The conflux of people occaſioned by its early trade, and its growing extra connexions, rendered the narrow confines of its original wall incapable of containing its numerous inhabitants, who began to erect buildings beyond it, both on the Gloceſter and Redcliff ſide of the river. The ſuburbs on the Gloceſterſhire ſide, ſoon made a ſecond and external wall neceſſary, long before the conqueſt: the extent and gates of which we have already noticed. The plan for

building,

building, on the Redcliff ſide, was more ſpacious than that of the old town; and as buildings and inhabitants increaſed there, walls and gates became as neceſſary as on the other ſide; and it was very anciently thus defended, long before the firſt bridge, which was of wood, was built acroſs the Avon. The large and ſtrong Caſtle, with its outworks, when completed, as it joined cloſely to the old town; and the buildings on the ſouthern ſide of the river, incloſed by a ſtrong wall, were great additions to the city, and made the circumference of the whole, at leaſt, two miles and a half. The acceſſion of the Monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, and the Gaunts Church and Hoſpital, to the Weſt, and the Priory of St. James to the N. W. produced an increaſe of inhabitants in theſe agreeable ſituations. Teſtimonies are not wanting to prove, that the trade of Briſtol at thoſe times was ſo conſiderable as to effectuate a rapid progreſs of its buildings and extent. Andrew de Cheſne, thus deſcribes it as in the time of King Stephen. "*Eſt Briſtoa civitas omnium fere regionis "civitatum opulentiſſima, &c.*" i. e. "Briſtow is the "richeſt City almoſt of all the cities of this country, re- "ceiving merchandize from neighbouring and foreign "places, with the ſhips under ſail." Lord Littleton, in his Life of Hen. 2. vol. 2, p. 177, quotes William of Malmſbury's authority, "that Briſtol was then full of "ſhips from Ireland, Norway, and every part of Europe, "which brought hither great commerce and much foreign "wealth." And if it were a place of ſuch trade ſo early, we may be aſſured that the buildings of the city were numerous and flouriſhing; and that the inhabitants were ſo too, we need no other proofs than the number of handſome Churches (nine at leaſt) that were crouded within the ſmall compaſs of the walls of the moſt ancient city.

The enterprizes of making a new Key or Haven, and of ſtopping up the former courſe of the Froome; the building a new Bridge of ſtone over the Avon, (1247,) the incorporation of Redcliff with Briſtol in Government, Markets and Privileges, were attended with very beneficial conſequences to the whole community, and made it

to flouriſh exceedingly. The ſuburbs of Briſtol increaſed greatly to the North and Eaſt. That ſpacious ſtreet the Old-Market, and adjacent buildings; the large and very ancient Pariſh Church of St. Philip and Jacob, ſhew its early elongation to the Eaſt. The fields and grounds under the walls to the N. and N. E. were regularly laid out and partly built 400 years ago. William of Worceſter (1480) mentions Broad-mead, Marthall-ſtreet, (now Merchant-ſtreet) St. James's-back and the Barrs, (now Barrs-lane) then inhabited by common women.

On account of this laſt increaſe, the Church of the Priory of St. James was made parochial in 1374; and the pariſhioners were bound by indenture to build a Tower or Belfry of ſtone at their own expence: and the bells were to be at the joint expence of the Priory and Pariſhioners. The unfailing growth of trade and foreign commerce: the Charters and Privileges granted by various Monarchs, which have been already particularized; the dignity of Biſhoprick granted by Henry the 8th; the purchaſe, and addition of the Caſtle to the city, and building it into ſtreets; have all contributed to the extent, opulence and eminence of Briſtol, down toward the cloſe of the laſt century.

Since that time, all the buildings in city or ſuburbs which have a modern appearance, have been erected. In the reign of William the third, the Marſh was laid out for building: and in due time, the ſpacious Square called *Queen's*, and *Prince's* Street, were finiſhed and inhabited. The names of *Ann* Street, *George's* and *Eugene* Streets, leave no doubt of the dates, in which that large and populous Suburb to the Eaſt, was planned and built. *Marlborough* and *Eugene* Streets in St. James's; *Denmark* and *Hanover* Streets in St. Auguſtine's, remind us of the times in which thoſe heroes flouriſhed; alſo of the huſband of Q. *Ann* and the acceſſion of the Hanoverian Family. The beſt houſes in *College-green*, *Trinity*, and *Orchard* Streets, with numerous other Streets and Places of modern ſtructure, ſoon followed the former. But the chief enlargement of this City and the Hotwells, has been within

within memory, by the addition of ſo many handſome Streets, and elegant Buildings, that the whole town is at preſent, a fourth part more extenſive than it was 40 years ago; and the induſtrious inhabitants have ſo improved their ſituation, that, after London, Briſtol juſtly challenges the firſt place in the catalogue of Engliſh Cities.

The boundaries of Briſtol, on the Gloceſterſhire ſide include four miles and a half and 87 perches: and on the Somerſet ſide, two miles and a half and 18 perches: and the whole City is ſeven miles, and 55 perches in circumference, according to *Barrett*'s hiſtory. By a late act of Parliament (1777) the liberties on the Gloceſterſhire ſide, are extended to Rownham-paſſage or ferry, about a quarter of a mile from the Hotwell houſe. The boundaries in ſome places extend beyond the buildings; and in others, the buildings extend greatly beyond the boundaries; and it would be therefore difficult to aſcertain the dimenſions of the city itſelf, which is nearly of a circular form, with very large Suburbs, eſpecially to the Eaſt and Weſt. But according to our firſt propoſal, to underſtand by Briſtol, the City and its connected Suburbs, we ſhall give our readers the following account of its length and breadth. From the top of *St. Lawrence-hill*, Eaſt, to the top of *Caſtle-ſtreet*, one mile: to the *Thatched-houſe Tavern*, in *Limekiln-lane*, two miles: and to the Colonade at the *Hotwell* Houſe, Weſt, more than three miles, above half the length of London and Weſtminſter. The breadth of the City and Suburbs from North to South is as follows. From *Stoke's-Croft* Turnpike to the ſouthern end of Briſtol-bridge, is one mile; to *Guinea* Street, *Redcliff* Hill, a mile and a half, and over *Redcliff-hill and highway*, and through Bedminſter to the end of the buildings in the *Bridgwater* Road, or to *Aſhton* Turnpike, upwards of two miles and a half.

Concerning the number of Houſes and Inhabitants in *Briſtol*, its Suburbs, and Environs, we ſhall give our readers ſuch informations and authorities as are extant. The Author of England's Gazetteer, in 3 vols. 12mo. informs us, that a ſurvey was taken of the City, &c. in 1736, and that

that it was then found to contain 13,000 Houſes, and about 80,000 Inhabitants. Another Writer (if I miſtake not, quoted by *Barrett*) aſſerts, that in the year 1757, the whole of the City and Suburbs, were found to contain 13,000 Houſes, and 90,000 Souls. *Anderſon*, in his chronological Hiſtory of commerce, records that "in the year "1758, he perambulated the City for two ſucceſſive "days; and from a near examination of the number of "Houſes on new Foundations, and Streets erected ſince "1751, he cannot but think it contains not leſs than "100,000 Souls, and is as large as the City of London." Though the numbers might not at that time be quite ſo great as here rated, yet Briſtol has been for many years a well-peopled and very populous City, and on public occaſions, ſuch as Elections, Illuminations, Executions, &c. exhibits vaſt, incredible, and almoſt endleſs crouds of people.

*Guthrie* in the former editions of his Geographical Grammar, repreſented Briſtol as containing 100,000 people; but in the latter editions has put them down at about 95,000, for reaſons beſt known to himſelf. *Mr. Shiercliff* in his *Briſtol and Hotwell Guide*, calculates the Houſes at 16,000, and (allowing five and half perſons to a houſe) the Inhabitants at 88,000: and including Hoſpitals, 88,500. But it is well known to perſons, who perhaps are better acquainted with the moſt populous parts of of Briſtol, ſuch as *Temple-ſtreet*, *Lewin's-mead*, *Horſe-fair*, &c. that there are frequently found from 10 to 30 perſons in one houſe; and therefore ſix to a houſe ought to be the loweſt calculation. This will produce 96,000; excluſive of the Hoſpitals, for which we may ſafely reckon 1000; and the numbers fall very little ſhort of 100,000.

Since the year 1758, in which *Anderſon* did not ſcruple to reckon 100,000 Souls in Briſtol, the increaſe of houſes has been without intermiſſion. And now (1797) there are many hundreds of handſome houſes building on new foundations, in and about Briſtol, Clifton and the Hotwells. To the Eaſt of St. James's pariſh, a kind of new and elegant Town is almoſt completed: a beautiful Square,

with

with a Church and lofty Steeple on the eaſtern ſide, and ſeveral Streets branching from the Square in various directions; ſome of which are inhabited. The Builders have exceeded the bounds of St. James's and St. Michael's Pariſhes to the N. W. and have erected Streets and a new Chapel in the Pariſh of Weſtbury. The buildings on Brandon-hill weſtward, and by the road from the new Square (Berkeley) to Clifton are numerous. And there are ſo many capital and ſpacious Piles of new Houſes in Clifton pariſh, that it bids fair to be equal to a City. It is now in contemplation to build another Church, and to eſtabliſh a Market in this elevated and healthy ſituation. The ſuburbs and environs of Briſtol are very populous; particularly toward the Eaſt and the Colleges in Kingſwood. where the houſes are ſo thick as to appear to be rather a continuation of the City or Suburbs, than part of the country. So that it, in our computation of people at Briſtol we include its Environs as at London are included the Villages and People within the bills of Mortality) viz. the Out-pariſh of St. Philip and Jacob. Bartonhil, Upper and Lower Eaſton, Baptiſt-mills, St. George's-pariſh, the Out-pariſh of St. James, and the New Buildings in the Pariſh of Weſtbury; the Pariſhes of St. John Bedminſter, and Clifton, and the Town of the Hotwells, all of which pertain to the City, or are in the Vicinity of the Suburbs, we may find the whole to contain upwards of 100,000 Souls.

The comparative ſtate of Briſtol with reſpect to ſome other Towns, whoſe Inhabitants have been numbered or computed within a few years.

| | *Inhabitants.* | | *Inhabitants.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| London - - - | 651.580 | Birmingham - - | 60,000 |
| Paris - - - - | 480,000 | Liverpool - - | 57,000 |
| Amſterdam - - | 200,000 | Norwich - - - | 39,000 |
| Dublin - - - | 150,000 | Bath - - - - | 25,000 |
| Berlin - - - - | 134,000 | Exeter - - - - | 18,000 |
| Hamburgh - - | 110,000 | Leeds - - - - | 18,380 |
| Briſtol - - - - | 100,000 | Shrewſbury - - | 8,141 |
| Edinburgh & Leith | 80,000 | Taunton - - - | 5,700 |

N. B.

*N. B.* The calculations for London and Paris, were made by the late Dr. *Richard Price*: that for Edinburgh and Leith by *Sir John Sinclair*. When there is a full Seaſon at *Bath*, it may contain upwards of 30,000 people.

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## SECTION VI.

### *Of the Rivers, Keys, Navigation, Docks and Bridges of Briſtol.*

THE River Avon, though inferior in breadth to the Thames, is one of the moſt notable, uſeful, and curious Rivers in England. As the Thames hath on its banks the two fineſt Cities of the Eaſt, London and Oxford, ſo the Avon hath on hers, the two beſt and largeſt Cities of the Weſt: Briſtol, the capital Key and great Mart of this country, and Bath, the moſt elegant City in the Kingdom, without exception. This River riſes in the northern limit of Wiltſhire, and runs on to the Weſt of Breden Foreſt (according to *Camden*) to Malmſbury, where it receives another ſtream, which riſes at Tetbury in Gloceſterſhire, and nearly encircles the town of Malmſbury; from thence to Dantſey, ſix miles from which it receives a ſtream that runs through Caln, and grows conſiderable on to Chippenham, where it hath a Bridge of ſixteen arches over it: from thence it flows to Melkſham; and having received a River that riſes near the Devizes, and a Brook called Baron's Brook; thus increaſed, goes through the middle of Bradford under a Bridge of eight Arches. The Author of the Tour through Britain, obſerves in vol. 2, page 31. "The River Avon, "a noble and large freſh River, branching itſelf into "many parts, and receiving almoſt all the Rivers on that "ſide of the Hill, waters the whole fruitful Vale: and "the water of this River is particularly qualified for dy-"ing the beſt Colours, and for fulling and dreſſing the "Cloth; ſo that the Clothiers generally plant themſelves "on this River, but eſpecially the Dyers, as at Trow-

"bridge

" bridge and Bradford, which are the two moſt eminent " clothing Towns in that part of the Vale, for the making " fine Spaniſh Cloths, and for the niceſt Mixtures." From Bradford it leaves Wilts and enters Somerſet; then receiving the Froome from Froom-Selwood, and another River, it comes towards Bath. Here it runs through a fruitful Vale bounded on each ſide by lofty and magnificent Hills; from whence the ſubjacent proſpect of the Country, the Serpentine River, the fair beautiful Buildings of Bath, and its ſublime and venerable Cathedral are quite enchanting. Here it runs under two elegant Bridges, the firſt has three equal Arches, with ſmall Shops and Houſes on it, handſomely conſtructed; and the other, has five Arches with a Balluſtrade of Stone on each ſide.

On the weſtern ſide of this bridge is the key of Bath, from whence the River is navigable to Briſtol, ſo that Bath is a proper inland port. Barges that have one maſt and ſail, and carry from 40 to 120 tons, bring heavy goods from Briſtol, iron, copper, wine, deals, and many other articles, and generally return laden with large blocks of free-ſtone, the uſe of which is increaſing here. The River, though quite freſh, is deep, of a good width, beautifully winds on towards Briſtol, in an exquiſitely delightful and happy vale, between verdant hills, rural ſcenes and villages, and ſwarms with fine fiſhes, trout, roche, dace, perch, eels, and others. About two miles and a half from Bath it runs under a noble bridge of ſtone of ſeveral arches, the principal of which is 100 feet in diameter, and for height and expanſion ſeems to rival the Rialto at Venice. A little farther on is a lofty eminence, beautifully impending over its northern bank, on which are pleaſantly ſituated the elegant manſion and park of Sir Cæſar Hawkins, Bart. Seven miles from Briſtol, between Saltford and Bitton, at *Swineford*, it becomes the boundary between Gloceſterſhire and Somerſet, and ſo continues till it falls into the Briſtol Channel. On the eaſtern ſide of the town of Keynſham, it receives the River Chew, over which is a bridge on the Bath Road; and below the

bridge

bridge are conſiderable mills and manufactories for copper. Keynſham Bridge has nine arches over Avon, and near it is a lock to facilitate the navigation to Bath: at the higheſt tides. the ſalt ſea flows up to this town. At Briſlington, Avon receives another ſtream, and flowing on by two works for ſmelting copper at Crews-hole, it enters the eaſtern ſuburbs of Briſtol, between glaſs-houſes, iron-foundries, diſtilleries, breweries, and ſugar-houſes; goes on to the city, and runs under its laſt and moſt eminent bridge. Here the Avon is clear and ſhallow at low water, deep and muddy at high water, but one of the deepeſt, ſafeſt, and moſt convenient for navigation in England. It is 200 feet wide at the Bridge, at high tides, riſes from 25 to 30 feet perpendicularly, (exceeding the Thames in depth, which ſeldom riſes more than 15 feet) often overflows the key; has an agreeable effect when full, renders the port very pleaſant, and will waft the largeſt Merchant ſhips, and even ſhips of war, up to the Bridge in the heart of the City. This River has large banks of mud down to its mouth, in the ſoft beds of which the ſhips lie ſecurely at low water: and it yields ſome ſalmon, ſhads, plaice, flounders, ſand-dabs, plenty of eels, and immenſe quantities of elvers.

The two greateſt Churches of Briſtol were ſo ſituated by our anceſtors as to be eminently conſpicuous from its port. Below Redcliff, at the key, is the mouth of the River Frome; below which, on each ſide of the water, are delectable views of Briſtol, Clifton, and the Somerſet hills, down to Rownham Ferry, a mile farther, where the River at high water is 300 feet broad, and the tide riſes 32 feet. Here it begins to flow between two riſing hills, Clifton and Rownham, the former adorned with elegant piles of building. and the latter with trees and verdure. Beyond the Hotwell-houſe commence the lofty rocks of St. Vincent, between which the River has a winding courſe of about two miles. The height of thoſe rocks, (about 300 feet) the ſtupendous manner in which they are cleft by Divine Power to let the water paſs thro', ſome being nearly perpendicular, others impending, ſome bare and craggy, and others covered with trees up to the

ſummit;

ſummit, afford ſcenes which perhaps England cannot parallel, and which richly merit the imitative powers of the painter, and the ſkill of the engraver. The ſhores are elevated and beautiful down to Hungroad, a ſafe harbour for large ſhips, and where ſome are unloaded into lighters. Below this is Pill, a ſort of port town for the habitation of pilots and others. Here the River is about 500 feet wide, and the tide riſes 40 feet at leaſt. From Pill it flows through a level country for about three miles, to its mouth in the Severn ſea, eight miles below Briſtol. Here is Kingroad, where the ſhips take their departure, which is reckoned a good open harbour, with ſafe anchorage.

The River Frome riſes at Dodington and Rangeworthy, not far from Tetbury in Glocesterſhire; and running through Acton, Hambrook, and by Frenchay to Stoke, meets a ſpring from the Ducheſs of Beaufort's Park, then to Stapleton, through Baptiſt-mills, enters Briſtol at Traitor's-bridge, and goes all through the City. Before the preſent kay was formed and built, in 1247, the Frome ran from Frome-bridge through the ſcite of the preſent Baldwin-ſtreet, beneath the walls, and emptied itſelf into the Avon under St. Nicholas Church.

The KAY of Briſtol is upwards of a mile in extent or circuit, reaching from St. Giles's-bridge down to the mouth of the Frome, and up the Avon to Briſtol-bridge; being one uninterrupted ſpacious wharf of hewn ſtone, having ſufficient depth of water before it for ſhips of the greateſt burden and fully laden to come up cloſe to the walls and diſcharge their cargoes. It has different names, as the Head of the Kay, Tontine-kay, Broad-kay, the Gibb, Mud-dock, the Grove, and the Back. At this Kay lie ſafely, on a ſoft bed of mud, a conſiderable number of ſhips at all times of the year, which make a pleaſing appearance; and the large quantities of different merchandize ſeen on the wharfs, prove the very great trade of the Port of Briſtol.—N. B. The French write *Quai* from the non-uſage of *K*. The word *Kay* is derived from *Welch-Gallic* and *Iriſh*, ſignifies *to inclose or fence*; hence *Cahir*, *Cáér*, a walled place, town, &c.

On the weſtern ſide of the Mud-dock is the great Crane, erected on 14 pillars caſed with iron, by the ingenious Mr. Padmore; a curious piece of mechaniſm, and worthy of obſervation. Cranes of the ſame internal conſtruction are erected in proper ſituations for loading and unloading, which are all numbered, for the more readily finding the ſubjacent veſſels.

Some Merchants of Briſtol have for many years had it in contemplation to keep the water up, and the veſſels conſtantly afloat in both Rivers, by damming the Avon, at the Redcliff above the Hotwells. Several plans for this purpoſe have been propoſed, but none hitherto adopted. But if ſuch a ſcheme could be executed, without any inconvenient delay in the paſſage of ſhips and boats, by locks or ice in winter, or danger of muddy ſediments that might tend to fill up the channels, it would be a moſt important and deſirable improvement. The plenitude of the Rivers would afford ſafe riding for the ſhips, render the maritime parts of the town extremely pleaſant, and facilitate at all times the paſſage of boats and barges up the River towards Keynſham and Bath. The objections of ſtench and infection are utterly nugatory. The rivers of Bath, Exeter, and many other places, are dammed up without offence or complaint, which could not be occaſioned here, as the River would be ever in motion. To all other advantages would be added, a communication between Clifton and Aſhton pariſhes, and the counties of Somerſet and Gloceſter.

On the banks of both Rivers are ſeveral Dock-yards, and dry and floating docks for building and repairing the ſhips. There are two or three by the Frome, beſides the various docks at Wapping by the Avon, where is alſo a ſpacious wet Dock with double gates, lately built, to keep ſhips conſtantly afloat. Below theſe, beyond Lime-kiln dock, towards the Hotwells, is a large Floating-dock, that will contain forty ſail of ſtout ſhips deeply laden, and which in January 1769 received a 64-gun ſhip with eaſe through its gates. Here are alſo other docks; a dry dock

that

that will hold a 74-gun ſhip ; and dock-yards where have been built ſeveral ſhips of war for Government. At all theſe places ſhip-building and repairing are carried on with great ſpirit, ſkill, and induſtry. There was a ſpacious dock lower down the river at Sea-mills, but it has long been diſuſed, and is now in ruins.

We have already, page 14, ſeen that there was a bridge over the Avon in 1173, which was probably of wood, for in 1767, when the workmen perforated the old piers, to try if they were fit to ſupport the new bridge, they found in the middle of Redcliff pier a ſell of oak, about a foot ſquare and forty feet long, with two uprights near each end, about nine inches ſquare and nine feet high, morticed into the ſell, which they concluded to be the remains of the old wooden bridge, walled up into the pier to prevent the trouble of taking them out. The old bridge of ſtone had four gothic arches, lofty houſes on each ſide, and a gateway in the middle with a chapel over it ; was built 1247, and was 514 years old when it was taken down in 1761.

The preſent BRISTOL BRIDGE was opened in 1768; was built of hewn ſtone brought from Courtfield in Monmouthſhire, conſiſts of three arches : the centre arch is elliptical and of 55 feet ſpan, the ſide arches are ſemicircular, and of 40 feet each. The piers are 42 feet long and 10 thick. On each ſide is a baluſtrade of Portland ſtone, ſix feethigh, and a raiſed way for foot paſſengers, defended by ſmall iron pillars and chains : at each end are two buildings of ſtone for toll houſes, now converted into ſhops. The Bridge preſents an agreeable proſpect of Bridge-ſtreet buildings, St. Nicholas Church, part of the River, and veſſels lying at the kay called the Back. This is the only bridge over the Avon at Briſtol.

The loweſt bridge over the Frome hath two arches of ſtone, and as it croſſes the kay) a draw-bridge to admit coaſting veſſels and Severn trows to paſs through it. It is raiſed by a curious ſubterranean, mechanical contrivance of iron wheels with cogs ; and requires only two people, one on each ſide, to elevate it. There is a little octagon

houſe at each end of this Bridge, from which the maſts of the ſhips appear as thick as trees in a foreſt. The next bridge over this River is St. Giles's, at the head of the kay, which has two arches of ſtone; as alſo has Frome-bridge juſt above, and is to this day encumbered with houſes on each ſide. Then follow St. John's, Bridewell, Needleſs, Pithay, Union, Merchant's, Philadelphia, Ellbridge, Penn's and Traitor's bridges, all one-arched bridges of ſtone of various dimenſions. So that over this little but uſeful River, which drives ſeveral mills, there are no leſs than twelve bridges of ſtone and four of wood, in the City and ſuburbs.

As there is only one bridge over the Avon, there are five ſtated ferries for the accommodation of foot paſſengers. Above the Bridge, 1ſt. from Queen-ſtreet to Temple-backs; below, 2d, from the Back to Redcliff; 3d, from the Grove to Guinea-ſtreet; 4th, from the Gibb to Wapping; and 5th, Rownham-paſſage, from the Hot-wells to Somerſetſhire. The fare of each one halfpenny.

In the beginning of this century Queen-ſtreet ferry was rented at 5*l.* per ann. now at 95*l.* a ſufficient proof of the great increaſe of inhabitants in this City.

## SECTION VII.

### *Of the Trade and Commerce of Briſtol, Foreign & Domeſtic; its Ships, and various Manufactories.*

THE Inhabitants of Briſtol were very early addicted to Trade and Manufactures. Several ancient Authors repreſent Briſtol as "the moſt famous place of "Commerce in England next to London, frequented by "Merchants of many Nations." It took early to the Newfoundland Cod Fiſhing, and had Trade to Andaluſia in Spain, and many other foreign parts. By the Charter of Edward 3d. it appears that it was ſo conſiderable, as to obtain the reputation of being the ſecond City in England for trade and populouſneſs; and was of ſo much importance as to be conſtituted a County within itſelf. This

King

King eſtabliſhed the Manufactory of Cloth at Briſtol, where it flouriſhed for a long ſeries of years to the middle of the preſent century, but is now much declined, and removed to other places where labour is cheaper. Briſtol has been anciently and frequently celebrated by the writers of our own and other countries. *Busching* wrote that "This City for its prudent regulations is perhaps "out-done by none, and for its vaſt Commerce, Wealth "and Shipping by very few trading Cities in Europe." And Dr. *Campbell*, "As to foreign Commerce, if we view it in groſs, Briſtol is next to London; but if the value of that Commerce be compared with the ſize of the reſpective Cities, Briſtol has the ſtart; and except in a few branches, to the participation of which, of late, ſhe begins to put in her claim, in point of intercourſe with all parts of the World, her correſpondence is as extenſive. Such are the accounts of it, by a foreigner and by a Briton.

Among the Ships of Canynges we find one of 900 and one of 500 tons. The letters patent granted by Henry 7th, 1415, to John Cabot, for making diſcoveries in America, prove that the Briſtolians were ſome of the firſt adventurers to the Weſt Indies, in the trade to which only, they at this time employ upwards of 70 large ſhips. The merchants of Briſtol trade with a more entire independence on London than any other port in Britain. Whatever exportation they make to any part of the world, they can bring back the full returns to their own port, and are able to diſpoſe of them there without ſhipping any part for London, or conſigning the veſſels thither to diſpoſe of their cargoes, which, the merchants of other ports are obliged to do: they have buyers at home for their largeſt importations; and conſequently the ſhopkeepers of Briſtol (many of whom are wholeſale dealers) keep up a great inland trade, and have waggoners, carriers, and riders, as the Londoners, to all the weſtern counties and principal places from Southampton to the banks of the Trent in the North. And as well by ſea as by the navigation of the rivers Severn and Wye, they

have the trade of South and part of North Wales to themſelves, as alſo of the Engliſh counties bordering on theſe rivers and on the Briſtol channel. They have heavy goods by water from Birmingham, and from the North of England by Trows; not leſs than 100 of theſe veſſels, from 50 to 130 tons, being employed on the Severn in carrying goods to and from Briſtol. Their trade to Ireland is much increaſed, many ſhips being conſtantly employed to the various ports of that Kingdom, from which they import tallow, linen, woollen, and bay yarn.

The foreign trade of this City is very great to Florida, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New York, Philadelphia, Newfoundland, Quebec, and Nova Scotia. Ships export our manufactures (which are ſent through the vaſt Continent of North America) and return laden with tobacco, riçe, tar, deer ſkins, timber, furs, indigo, and logwood: and from the Weſt Indies with ſugar, rum, pimento, and mahogany.

The ardor for the trade to Africa for men and women, our fellow-creatures and equals, is much abated among the humane and benevolent merchants of Briſtol. In 1787 there were but 30 ſhips employed in this melancholy traffic; while the people of Liverpool in their indiſcriminate rage for commerce and for getting money at all events have nearly engroſſed this trade, incredibly exceeded London and Briſtol in it, employ many thouſand tons of ſhipping for the purpoſes of buying and enſlaving God's rational creatures, and are the venders *(horresco referens)* of the ſouls and bodies of men and women! to almoſt all the Weſt Indian iſlands!!!

My God! what wiſh can proſper, or what Prayer,
For Merchants rich in Cargoes of deſpair,
Who drive a loathſome Traffic, gage and ſpan,
And buy the Muſcles and the Bones of MAN!
The tender ties of Father Huſband, Friend,
All bonds of Nature, in that moment end.
Nature imprints upon whate'er we ſee
That has a Heart and Life in it — BE FREE.

The

The Beaſts are charter'd; neither age nor force
Can quell the love of Freedom in the Horſe.
Canſt thou, then, honor'd with a Chriſtian Name,
Buy what is *Woman-born*, and feel no ſhame?
Trade in the blood of innocence, and plead
*Expedience* as a warrant for the deed?
  Know, Souls have no diſcriminating hue,
Alike important in their Maker's view.
The Wretch who works and weeps without relief,
Has ONE who notices his ſilent grief;
Conſiders *all injustice* with a frown,
But *marks* the man who treads *his fellow* down.
Remember, Heaven has an avenging Rod!
*To smite the Poor is Treason against* God.

COWPER.

The merchants here carry on the Dutch, Hamburgh, and Eaſtland commerce; ſend ſhips to Norway, the Baltic, and Ruſſia, for hemp and deals; and to the Mediterranean; and import great quantities of fruit, wine, and oil. Excluſive of thoſe ſhips which arrive here from different parts of the world, either to diſpoſe of their cargoes, or to get freight, there are about 300 ſail employed in foreign trade belonging to Briſtol, beſides coaſting veſſels, large trows, market ſloops, and other craft, which are very numerous. The cuſtoms of this port amount annually to upwards of 300,000l. and the Exciſe to more than 100,000l. The revenue of the Poſt-office is about 15,000l. of the Land-tax about 8,000l. and of the Poor-rate (in 1786) 12,000l.

Here it may be proper to obſerve, that the trade of Briſtol fluctuates. It was greatly injured and diminiſhed in the American war, and has ſuffered conſiderable damage by the preſent. Conſequently, the dues paid to the government have been proportionally decreaſed.

Beſides the foreign trade there is ſcarcely any kind of buſineſs or manufactory but what is carried on in a greater or leſs degree in this City. In the ſhops are ſeen as capital exhibitions, and as great a variety of all ſorts of goods, as are to be met with in the kingdom, which are rendered

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at reaſonable rates. The ſhopkeepers at Briſtol live by fair trade and not by impoſition, and are remarkable for their activity and induſtry, upright, punctual, and obliging behaviour.

The plenty and cheapneſs of coals and other fuel enable the merchants to carry on large works here and in the neighbourhood, and to render the manufactures on the loweſt terms poſſible. Baptiſt-mills, on the River Frome, but a little way from the Eaſtern Suburbs at Briſtol, is the firſt place in which braſs was made in England The original workmen were brought over from Holland. The great quantity made here is either drawn into wire or formed into what is termed Battery, for the Guinea trade and other purpoſes, and is ſent to London, Liverpool, and other parts of the kingdom.

About two miles Eaſt from Briſtol, near Hanham, on the bank of the Avon, are the works of Mr. Emerſon, for preparing Zinc or Spelter. Here is produced ſome of the pureſt Braſs in the world. Its fine and excellent contexture and malleability cauſe a great demand for it among the curious artificers at Birmingham and other places, and conſiderable quantities of it are exported. Dr. Watſon, in the 4th vol. of his Chemical Eſſays, expreſſes thus, "The Zinc made by Mr. Emerſon is whiter and brighter than any other, either Engliſh or foreign. He has a patent for making Braſs, and Zinc, and Copper; and his Braſs is ſaid to be more malleable, more beautiful, and of a colour more reſembling Gold than ordinary Braſs is. It is quite free from knots or hard places, ariſing from iron, to which other Braſs is ſubject; and this quality, as it reſpects the magnetic needle, renders it of great importance in making compaſſes for navigation."

The great demand for Glaſs-bottles for the Briſtol water, for the exportation of beer, cyder, and perry; for wine, and for the uſe of town and country, keep the various Bottle Glaſs-houſes here conſtantly at work. The call for Window Glaſs at home, at Bath, and in the towns about Briſtol; in the weſtern counties, Wales, and from North to South wherever the Briſtol trade extends, and

the

the great quantities ſent to America, employ ſeveral houſes for this article. Here are likewiſe two houſes in which are made white or flint glaſs, and phial bottles. They who are ſtrangers to the working of window glaſs, or to the blowing of white or flint glaſs, which is wrought into ſuch a variety of modes and forms, may gratify their curioſity of obſerving theſe curious operations by preſenting a ſmall gratuity to the workmen, who living in hot climates, are very glad of ſome ſuction to moiſten their clay. The times and places of attending theſe proceſſes are as follow :

At Vigor and Co.'s Glaſs-houſe, Redcliff-back, flint or white glaſs is worked every Tueſday, Wedneſday and Thurſday ; and at Cannington and Co.'s, and Wadham and Co.'s, called the Phœnix Glaſs-houſe, both near Temple-gate, on the ſame days.

At Vigor and Co.'s Glaſs-houſe in St. Thomas-ſtreet, window glaſs is made every Monday and Saturday in the morning ; and at the Crown Glaſs-houſe in St. Philip's on the ſame days.

The glaſs trade has been a very conſiderable manufactory for many years in Briſtol ; it is now rather on the increaſe, and perhaps there is more manufactured here than in any place in England. The number of glaſs-houſes is about fourteen, ſituated toward the outſkirts of the town, in the ſuburbs and environs.

There are large iron-foundries in St. Philip's pariſh for caſting all kinds of iron utenſils and artillery ; and here is a ſteam-engine for boring cannon in the ſolid. In the ſame pariſh are conſiderable lead-works, where lead is ſmelted from the ore, and rolled or caſt into ſheets, pipes, and other articles, for the uſe of the plumbers. Near to this the proprietors of the laſt mentioned have erected an extenſive houſe for preparing white and red lead. The *ſmall ſhot* caſt at Briſtol are preferred abroad to any other on account of their rotundity. The Patent Shot, which exceed all, and are ſo much eſteemed, were invented by Mr. William Watts, Plumber, of this City, who made them here and obtained a patent for his diſcovery. They are ſtill manufactured on Redcliff-hill. There

There are near 20 large ſugar-houſes in Briſtol, in which more ſugars are refined than in London, proportionably to the extent and population of each City. This branch of trade employs a great many hands. Coals being in the neighbourhood, and much cheaper than in London, loaf ſugar is made here, and ſold on better terms than it can be any where elſe. The ſingle refined ſugars of Briſtol are more eſteemed, and will get a higher price abroad than thoſe of other places.

There are capital diſtilleries here, erected at vaſt expence, in different parts of the City. Veſſels are loaded with ſpirits for London, and even ſupply that City, where already diſtilleries are carried on to ſuch a degree as almoſt to exceed belief. The internal conſumption here being great, and the exportation to Africa, Quebec, North America and Liverpool increaſing, the duty on them paid to Government amounts to many thouſands a year.

Poſtlethwaite, in his Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, informs us, that the firſt manufacture of Soap in England was in Briſtol. In 1523 it ſupplied London with the beſt grey ſpeckled ſoap, and with white at 1*d*. per pound. The Briſtol ſoap is now very ſuperior to any made in England; and large quantities of it are ſent to London and moſt parts in the kingdom.

The Breweries of Briſtol are numerous and extenſive. Malt liquors are cheaper, finer, and better here, than in moſt other towns. Good ale is univerſally ſold for 3*d*. a quart, and burton (a ſort of ſtrong beer) for 4*d*. There is a large Porter Brewery in Bath-ſtreet, which ſucceeds well in rivalling London Porter, and meets with great encouragement.

A patent has been granted to John Garnett, Eſq. of Briſtol, for his invention to leſſen friction in all kinds of wheels, blocks for ſhips, grindſtones and rollers. This contrivance is of much importance to all who are concerned in mill-work where great powers are required; for by its uſe a far leſs force anſwers every purpoſe, and the movements being rendered more eaſy, the works of courſe laſt longer, and ſeldom want repairs. The works are carried on

on near College-ſtreet, and are called Garnett and Co.'s Patent Wheel and Block Manufactory.

Oppoſite the Hotwell-houſe, on the bank of the Avon, is a large building that contains a mill for ſpinning worſted, which is worked by a ſtream of pure water that ſprings immediately from the rock behind, runs through the houſe, and falls into the river.

The woollen manufactory is not entirely taken away from Briſtol; ſome woollen ſtuffs, ſerges, and other cloths, are made here. The manufactures of ſilk, lace, and fringe, and of ſail-cloth muſt not be omitted, nor thoſe of queen's and different ſorts of earthen-ware; of toys, pins, and tobacco-pipes, which laſt are exported in great quantities.

The *cotton manufactory*, inſtituted in Temple-ſtreet, which in 1793 employed upwards of 250 perſons, ſtill continues, thrives, and increaſes. And the new manufactory of *Pontypool*, or japanned ware, on Temple-backs, meets with great encouragement.

A manufactory has been inſtituted and eſtabliſhed with great ſucceſs by Mr. *John Thomas* from London, for preparing red, blue, and yellow MOROCCO LEATHER; green and black *Spaniſh*: alſo red, blue, yellow, green, and black *Roans*: which, we are credibly informed, are ſuperior to foreign ſkins in colour, gloſs, and luſtre; and are vended on the moſt reaſonable terms. There is only another manufactory of this ſort in England, and that is in London. It was carried on at firſt on the Broad Ware, but is ſince removed to convenient buildings erected for it at *Baptiſt Mills*, near to the river, on the weſtern ſide of the *Fox*.

A conſiderable number of hands muſt neceſſarily be employed on the many ſhips and veſſels which are built at Briſtol; and in the various trades requiſite to complete them for the ſea; and alſo of ſeamen to navigate them in their reſpective voyages.

Little armies of builders, maſons, and carpenters, have been engaged in the ſeveral new buildings in and about the City. The preſent deleterious war has put ſome temporary

temporary ſtop to theſe deſirable ornaments, real improvements, and airy and ſalutary conveniences. But it is hoped that the ſpirit and reſources of the more opulent citizens will excite them to raiſe every one of theſe beautiful and elegant piles to its deſtined ſummit, and to leave them as monuments of the taſte of the preſent age, and as valuable and profitable donations to their ſucceſſors.

Mr. Romaine Joſeph Thorn having, at the publiſher's requeſt, permitted him to inſert ſome lines from his BRISTOLIA, a poem; the account of trade and manufactories is cloſed with the following quotation:

Majeſtic Briſtol! to thy happy Port
Prolific Commerce makes its lov'd reſort.
Thy gallant Ships with ſpacious ſails unfurl'd,
Waft to thy Shore the treaſures of the World.
With each Production of the Eaſt and Weſt
Thy favor'd Citizens are amply bleſt:
Thy active Sons unceaſingly are ſway'd
By Honor, Juſtice, and a thirſt for Trade.
Around the Key in countleſs heaps appear
Bales pil'd on Bales, and loads of foreign Ware.
There the ſtrong Porter conſtantly is ſeen,
With brawny arm, to work the pond'rous Crane.
There, Groves on Groves of tow'ring Maſts ariſe,
In ſtately ranks, and penetrate the Skies.
There, too, reſounds the jolly Seamen's cry,
As they their Handſpikes to the Windlaſs ply:
With ſhouts ſonorous ſhake the neighbouring Shore,
While they with cheerful ſouls their lofty ſhips unmoor.

SECTION

## SECTION VIII.

### *Of the Fairs, Markets, Coals, and wholesome Waters of Briſtol.*

BRISTOL has long been famous for its Fairs, which are ſtill very conſiderable and well frequented, and ſome of the largeſt in the kingdom; each of them being for all ſorts of wares and merchandize, and the time of both generally protracted to a fortnight, though chartered only for nine days.

*St. James's Fair*, which is the greateſt of the two, commences on the 1ſt of September, and is held in the ſpacious Church-yard of St. James, and in ſome adjacent ſtreets. *Temple-Fair* begins on the 1ſt of March, and is held in and about Temple-ſtreet, on the ſouthern ſide of Briſtol-bridge. At theſe is uſually a great ſale for every thing in the woollen manufacture, cloth, coarſe and fine; carpets, rugs, blankets and ſtockings; cotton ſtockings from Tewkſbury, &c. linen cloth; hardware from Birmingham, Sheffield, Walſal and Wolverhampton: millinery, haberdaſhery, ribbons, female ornaments, dreſſes and trinkets from London and other places; lace from Buckinghamſhire and the Weſt; buck, doe, and hog ſkins for breeches; horſes, cattle, toys, and a great variety of other articles. During theſe Fairs there is more tanned leather ſold at the Leather-hall, near the Back, than at any other Fair in England. Alſo a very great quantity of ticking for beds is vended at the Tick-hall. For the juvenile and puerile throngs, and thoſe who are fond of delicacies, a rich profuſion of confectionary wares, ſweetmeats, comfits, and all ſorts of paſtry, are expoſed for ſale in the rows. For the amuſement of the populace there are not wanting flying-coaches, exhibitions of wild beaſts and birds, wax-work, wire-dancing, tumbling, balancing, puppets, Punch and his wife Joan, ſea-fights, conjuration, magic and mummery of all ſorts, recommended by merry-andrews, buffoons, drums, trumpets, french-horns, fiddles, rattles, and vociferation. The ſhops and ſtandings for theſe

Fairs are built and covered with wood. At St. James's they are diſpoſed into ſtreets and rows, and are generally a month in preparing.

The MARKETS of Briſtol are the following:

I. The *general* or *Exchange Market*. This has a handſome entrance from High-ſtreet, conſiſting of a lofty gate, two poſterns, and a gate-houſe over, all of freeſtone. This is the principal Market, and is ſituated on the South ſide of the Exchange. The rows for butchers' meat are conſtructed of wood, covered with Corniſh tile; are eight in number, each diſtinguiſhed at the ends by a capital letter, from A to H; and every ſtand in the rows is numbered, from 1 to 157, ſo that any butcher may eaſily be found.

There are three other market-houſes, which are covered arcades of conſiderable length and breadth. In theſe the farmers and country folks ſell butter, cheeſe, poultry, eggs, pork, bacon, and many other articles. One of theſe has a noble appearance, is in the South front of the Exchange, and is called the *Glocestershire Market*; the number of ſtands here are 62. The arcade to the Weſt is called the *Somersetshire Market*, and the ſtands are 68. The other arcade to the Eaſt, extending from the butchers' rows to the Market-gate, has 52 ſtands. Oppoſite to this laſt are eight ſhops, alſo thirteen others of freeſtone towards the Poſt-office, and ten covered ſtands before the South front of the Exchange, all for vegetables, fruit, &c. Between the butchers' and Somerſetſhire arcade, is a row of ten covered ſtands for flowers, and roots in pots, plants and ſhrubs for the green-houſe or garden. The great plenty, variety, and cheapneſs of proviſions in this Market, the profuſion of its vegetables, fruits and flowers, their ſweet and reviving fragrance, charm the ſight gratify the ſmell, and increaſe the health of thoſe who frequent or viſit it, whether inhabitants or ſtrangers.

II. *St. James's Market* in Union-ſtreet, for every ſort of animal and vegetable food, as the other; the ſhops and ſtands are numbered in the ſame manner, and theſe Markets are open every day for vegetables, but for fleſh only Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

III.

III. At the *Butcher-row*, near Lawford's-place, is a Market every Wedneſday and Saturday, for fleſh and vegetables.

IV. The *Fish Market*, which uſed to be held at the head of the Kay, is removed to St. James's Market in Union-ſtreet, and plentifully ſupplied with every kind of fiſh in its proper ſeaſon. The Market days are Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday. Alſo, at the newly erected ſheds for the ſale of fiſh, at the Back, are ſold at their reſpective ſeaſons, ſalmon, cod, hake, ling, mackrel, herrings, plaice, flounders, oyſters, crabs, lobſters, ſprats, ſhrimps, &c. brought by the boats in great quantities, ſufficient to ſupply town and country.

V. At the *Welch Market-house* on the Back, oppoſite to King-ſtreet, are for ſale every Wedneſday, pigs for roaſting, geeſe alive, or ready for the ſpit; turkeys, ducks, and fowls. Large quantities of apples, pears, plumbs, damſons, walnuts, filberts and hazle-nuts, in their ſeaſons, which occaſion a vaſt plenty of thoſe fruits in all parts of Briſtol.

VI. The *Cheese-market*, opened in Jan. 1787, is held every Wedneſday and Friday in Corn-market-lane, in two convenient Market-houſes, built for the ſale of Corn, now diſuſed here.

VII. Corn, flour, and barley for the uſe of the great diſtilleries, malt-houſes, brew-houſes, corn-factors and bakers, are brought by water-carriage, from the Weſt Country, the Vale of Eveſham, and Counties of Hereford, Monmouth, Glamorgan and Worceſter, and landed at the back, or at the head of the Kay, where are convenient Market-houſes for ſecuring them from the weather, and there are expoſed to ſale every ſpring Tide.

VIII. *St. Thomas's-market* is held every Thurſday for horſes, living cattle and pigs, in St. Thomas-ſtreet, the Smithfield of Briſtol.

IX. In Broad-mead (now the *Hay-market*) is a large Market for Hay and Straw, every Tueſday and Friday.

X. The Market for the ſale of raw Hides, Calves' Skins, and all ſorts of unwrought tanned Leather, is held

at the *Leather-hall* near the Back, every Wedneſday and Saturday throughout the year. And at the ſame place is a Market for tanned Leather every Thurſday.

Wood for firing, faggots, brooms. &c. are for ſale under ſheds on the Back. Great quantities of Cyder are brought to the Back, and to the head of the Kay. All ſorts of fiſh, vegetables and fruit, freſh butter and numerous other articles, are hawked and cried daily about the ſtreets, which are reſounding from morning to night with the harſh muſic of thoſe ambulatory, mercantile orators.

The advantages ariſing to the inhabitants from having plenty of coal ſo near to the City are very great, as well from its uſe to families who burn it profuſely, and to poor people, who are rendered warm and comfortable by it in the winter, as to the various manufactories of glaſs, ſugar, ſpirits, iron, and braſs, in which there is a great conſumption of it. There are pits all round the City, in Gloceſterſhire, at Kingſwood; and in Somerſetſhire at Bedminſter, Aſhton, Nailſea, and Briſlington. But the moſt copious ſupply is from Kingſwood, in which there is a great number of pits and colliers' houſes, which laſt are ſo frequent and numerous, that Kingſwood has from the neighbouring hills the appearance of being one vaſt, rural ſuburb of Briſtol. There are ſeveral pits within half a mile of the Town, at Upper and Lower Eaſton, and near Lawrence-hill. To thoſe who chooſe to fetch their coals from pit, they are ſold there at 3d. a buſhel for large, and 2d. a buſhel for ſmall. They are brought to Briſtol in waggons, carts, and on horſes, and are ſold to the inhabitants at 14d. the ſack, which holds two buſhels and a half.

There is a ſort of large coal which burns very clearly, and makes cheerful fires, and is brought from the foreſt of Dean in Gloceſterſhire. This is chiefly uſed for parlours and chambers, and is ſold by the ton weight at the head of the Kay, where Staffordſhire coals are continually on ſale.

The ſweeteſt and moſt wholeſome waters from pumps and conduits placed in every ſtreet are always to be had here in the greateſt plenty; for the ſupport and ſupply of which,

which, competent benefactions have been left by well diſpoſed citizens. The conduits, properly ſituated in various parts of the Town, are ſupplied from pure ſprings which riſe in the neighbourhood, and which are conveyed in leaden pipes, to flow for the accommodation of the inhabitants. The pumps, both public and private, are numerous, and all of them emit from the ſand, rocks, and ſtrata beneath, the cleareſt and moſt excellent water.

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## SECTION IX.

*Of the Civil Government, Corporation, Officers, Juriſdiction, Courts, Wards, Priſons, Trading Companies, Halls, Lighting, Paving, Police, and Arms of this City.*

THE High Stewardſhip of Briſtol, ſince the reign of Henry VIII. has been conferred on ſome of the principal characters and noblemen in the kingdom. About the reign of Edward the Sixth, The Duke of Northumberland ſuſtained that character; as did *Oliver Cromwell* in the year 1651. His ſalary was 5l. per ann. and a pipe of Canary: half a ton of Gaſcoine wine was ſent to him as a token of reſpect. The buſineſs of ſuch offices was done much cheaper then than at preſent. It is worthy of remark, that towards the end of the civil wars in the time of Charles I. the Commons appointed three commiſſioners of the Admiralty, *Dean*, *Popham*, and *Blake*; and it appears by a reſolution in the journals of the houſe, that the ſalary of each was but *three ſhillings a day!* The preſent High Steward is the Duke of Portland. His predeceſſor was Lord Hardwicke.

The Government of this City is adminiſtered by a Mayor (whoſe perſon and office are highly reſpected here, and who is rarely or never ſeen in the ſtreets, unleſs in his coach, during his Mayoralty), a Recorder, twelve Aldermen, all Juſtices of the peace, two Sheriffs, and an under Sheriff, twenty-eight Common-councilmen, Town-clerk, deputy Town-clerk, Chamberlain, Vice-chamberlain, Steward of the Sheriffs' Court, Clerk of the Arraigns, and Regiſ-

ter of the Court of Conſcience, &c. There are other officers pertaining to the Corporation, Sword-bearer, two Coroners, Water-bailiff, Key-maſters, School-maſters, Clerk of the Markets, Keepers of the Priſons, Inſpector of Nuiſances, eight Sergeants at Mace, who carry maces of ſilver, Criers of the Court, common Crier, Exchange-keeper, Sheriffs' Officers, Clerk-men, Beadles, a City Marſhal, and a good band of Muſicians in conſtant pay; all of whom have their particular gowns, dreſſes, and liveries, in which they precede the Corporation in public proceſſions, which are made in a long range of elegant carriages. They have the higheſt marks of honor granted to magiſtracy, ſcarlet ermined gowns, gold fringed gloves, four ſwords (preſented to the Mayors on various occaſions, one by King Henry VII. and a very old one in an embroidered ſheath, with this Motto,

John Willis of London Maier,
Gave to Briſtow this Swerd faier.)

Mace and Cap of maintenance. Gentlemen of the greateſt worth and capital in the City, deem it an honor to ſerve this large community in the magiſtratical capacity.

The two Sheriffs are choſen out of the Common-council; the Mayor of thoſe who have ſerved the office of Sheriff; and the Aldermen of thoſe who have been Mayors.

This opulent Corporation are poſſeſſed of very large eſtates, both in City and country, in truſt for charitable uſes, and the public emolument of the Citizens; for ſupporting hoſpitals, ſchools, alms-houſes, and exhibitions at the Univerſity; for eſtabliſhing lectures and gift ſermons for the inſtruction of the people, for relieving priſoners and confined debtors, for keeping the poor at work, for the marriage of poor freemen's daughters, for repairing the roads round the City; and eſpecially of large funds for the uſe of young tradeſmen;—100l. 50l. 25l. or leſs to be lent to them free of intereſt for ſeven or ten years. The Corporation are, alſo, Patrons of ſeveral Church livings in City and Country, and have it in their power to promote and eſtabliſh young clergymen of genius, learning, and real worth,

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The juriſdiction of Briſtol by water extended up the river only to Tower-harratz, till an act was procured in the reign of King William III. for preſerving the navigation of the River, which further extended it up to *Hanham*: from thence downwards it reaches to Kingroad, and from thence down the Briſtol Channel as low as the *Flat-holmes* (on which is a light-houſe of 70 feet high, and a public-houſe) and to the *Steep holmes* (noted for being the place of retirement of *Gilaas*, the ancient Britiſh hiſtorian) and from thence eaſtward to the *Denny* Iſland, and from thence again to *Kingroad*.

By the charter of King Edward IV. 1461, Briſtol was exempted by land and water from the juriſdiction of the Admiral of England; and a commiſſion was to be granted by the Crown to the Mayor and Recorder, as often as ſhall be needful, to enquire into all ſuch contracts, agreements, treſpaſſes, and offences, which were wont to be enquired of and determined by ſuch Admiral, or in the Court of Admiralty. So that the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, hold in the *Guildhall*, a *Seſſions for general jail delivery*, and trial of all capital and criminal cauſes, within the City and liberties, on land or water, as often as may be neceſſary, once or twice a year, at ſpring or fall. A court of *Niſi prius* for law-ſuits, entirely reſpecting civil cauſes, is held at the ſaid *Hall*, in the autumn of every year, by one of the Judges who go the weſtern circuit. The Mayor and Aldermen, with the Town-clerk (who preſides as Judge) hold a *Quarter Seſſions* for trying leſs criminal cauſes; alſo a *Court of Conſcience* is held every Monday for the recovery of debts under forty ſhillings. The two Sheriffs hold Courts in the Guildhall for determining *Writs of enquiry*; and a *Pie-poudre Court* in Autumn, under a piazza in that ſpacious ſtreet called the Old-market.

The Mayor or ſome of the Aldermen, hold a daily ſeſſions in the Council-houſe, to hear complaints and accommodate differences; make orders, take bail, and commit offenders.

The

The Corporation have ſeveral proceſſions in the year: at Michaelmas to St. *Mark's Church*, which is the *Mayor's Chapel*, to hear divine ſervice, before the Mayor is ſworn into his office at the Guildhall; and to the ſame Church with the Recorder, previous to the trial of capital offenders. Alſo on the 29th of May and the 5th of November they go in their coaches, preceded by the officers, muſic, and ſome companies with their gowns and flags, to attend divine ſervice at the Cathedral Church. On the laſt of thoſe days, before the Mayor goes into his carriage, one of the ſcholars of the City grammar-ſchool, being elevated in the Council-houſe, commemorates the deliverance from the powder-plot in a Latin oration to the Corporation and croud attending; and after he has finiſhed, he diſmounts and goes to the Mayor, who rewards him with a piece or pieces of gold, according to the merit of his performance. It is an ancient cuſtom of the Corporation, and ſtill continued, to viſit every Whit-ſunday and attend divine ſervice in the afternoon, at the old venerable Church of St. *Mary Redcliff*, which on this occaſion is ſtrewed with ruſhes and crouded with people. Every Mayor is allowed 1000l. from the Chamber of Briſtol, to ſupport the dignity of his office, and the two Sheriffs have 420l. each.

This City is divided into twelve Wards:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Trinity Ward | Maryport | St. Michael's |
| Caſtle Ward | St. Ewin's | Redcliff |
| St. Stephen's | All-ſaint's | Temple |
| St Nicholas' | St. James's | St. Thomas': |

each of which has an Alderman to preſide over it. The Recorder is always one of the Aldermen, and by virtue of his office is reckoned the principal; his ward is *Trinity*. The preſent Recorder is the Hon. *Vicary Gibbs*, Eſq. Solicitor to the Prince of Wales; an intelligent and well-informed Lawyer, of liberal principals, and of great and increaſing reputation. The ſenior Alderman after the Recorder is ſtiled *The Father of the City*. Every Ward has one chief Conſtable, and twelve others; a Night-conſtable, and a proper number of Watchmen under

der him ; ſo that the whole *poſſe comitatus* is numerous, and, in general, ſufficient to keep the peace. There are for the ſeveral Wards watch and round houſes, ſtandard boxes ; Scavengers and Lamplighters. The Guard-houſe for Soldiers is in Wine-ſtreet. The number of nightly Watchmen is ſaid to be upwards of 140.

At the eaſtern end of Wine-ſtreet is *Newgate*, the City Jail for Debtors and Malefactors. That gate, which has been lately taken down, was, before there was a paſſage through the Caſtle, one of the principal entrances into the City. It was very ſtrong and a port cullis for its defence, as appeared by the grooves on the top of the arch on each ſide of the gateway. The priſon has been enlarged and improved by a late act of Parliament, and a ſpacious Tennis-court added to it, ſo that it is much more healty and convenient than before. Here is a decent Chapel with galleries, in which the Ordinary, appointed by the Corporation, performs divine ſervice. Both the Priſons of this City were judiciouſly placed cloſe by the river Frome, which ſupplies them with air, and receives and waſhes away the filth of thoſe populous Colleges : Newgate generally containing from 80 to 100 debtors andmalefactors ; male and female.

The Corporation have lately obtained an act of Parliament for building and ſupporting a new Jail, on *Howard's* plan, to be erected on the loftieſt part of the ſite of the old Caſtle, which is undoubtedly the moſt eligible ſpot in Briſtol for a Priſon. This bill enforcing a perpetual tax, has occaſioned a conteſt between the Citizens and Magiſtrates : the Citizens are willing to pay a temporary tax for building the Priſon, but not to be obliged to pay for ever towards its ſupport ; eſpecially as the Corporation have hitherto ſupported it out of the City-ſtock ; and as taxes are already numerous and heavy. It is hoped that this controverſy will end, as all others ſhould be made to do, in mutual condeſcenſion, a diſcovery of truth and right, and in adopting and purſuing ſuch a plan as will tend to the ſatisfaction and benefit of the whole community.

*Bridewell*,

*Bridewell*, the other City-priſon, has two gates, and within them two oppoſite fronts of the buildings, which are for the commitment, confinement, and correction of offenders. Thoſe parts of the town not under the government of the Magiſtrates of Briſtol, and which are large and populous, both in the counties of Gloceſter and Somerſet, are governed as the out parts of London are, by Juſtices of the both counties; and have Conſtables, Bailiffs, and Criers, for the different diſtricts. A ſpacious ſtrong Priſon of ſtone, on the Howardian plan, has been lately completed, for the ſuburbs of Briſtol in Gloceſterſhire. It has 70 ſeparate Cells, a Chapel, a Hall for the Juſtices in its front which extends about 150 feet, and the whole is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall 20 feet high. It contains upwards of 200 tons of Iron, and coſt 9000l. This ſtands at the end of a ſtreet called *Glocester-street*, and as it is without the place where Lawford's-gate ſtood, it is named *Lawford's-gate Bridewell*. Here, and in another part of theſe ſuburbs, are held weekly courts; as there are for the ſuburbs of Bedminſter in Somerſet, which have alſo a Bridewell, though but little uſed, as offenders are quickly ſent to Shepton-mallet Jail.

The ſociety of *Merchant Venturers* were incorporated in this City, by Letters Patent, of King Edward the VI. in the 6th year of his reign; and afterwards confirmed by Queen Elizabeth and King Charles the I. They have lands to the amount of 3000l. per annum for the ſupport of Almſhouſes and other charitable uſes; a noble Hall to meet in, and an Almſhouſe adjoining for decayed Seamen. This ſociety conſiſts of ſome of the principal Merchants and Gentlemen of the City and its Environs, frequently of the prime Miniſters, or of the Secretaries of State, and it has been honored with the names of Nobility, and of ſome of the Royal Families. This reſpectable company always act in conjunction with the Corporation for promoting the commerce, trade, and improvement of the City. The companies of this City were 25; the other 24, were as follow:

Taylors,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Taylors | Wiredrawers | Turners |
| Weavers | Cordwainers | Pipemakers |
| Surgeons | Tanners | Carpenters |
| Smiths | Butchers | Halliers |
| Hoopers | Bakers | Porters |
| Whitetawers | Innholders | Tylers |
| Dyers | Sadlers | Malons |
| Joiners | Hatters | Tuckers. |

Thele companies had, heretofore, their Halls, Gowns, Flags, and Formalities; now, ſome of their trades are nearly extinct, others are diſſipated, and a few ſtill remain, who precede the Mayor when he goes in proceſſion to the Cathedral. The Merchant tailors and Coopers are yet wealthy companies, and have elegant, modern, Halls. The *Weavers' Hall* is turned into a Jews' Synagogue, the *Tuckers'* into an Independent Meeting, the *Bakers'* into a School-room, and the *Smiths'* into a Cooperage, &c. proper ſigns of the downfall of trading combinations and monopolizations. So large a City as Briſtol ſhould be as free as air, and as open as *Birmingham*, in which all perſons are at liberty to exercile their trades and callings. The Corporation of Briſtol, latterly, do not moleſt or interrupt Tradeſmen and Artificers who ſet up here; and the freedom of the City may be purchaſed at a very moderate ſum.

London was firſt lighted with lamps in the reign of King Charles the II. The act for lighting Briſtol was not procured till the latter part of the reign of King William the III. This act obliged Citizens to hang out their own lamps: ſubſequently, public lamps were lighted for half the year only, but for many years paſt have been lighted every night in the year. Some of the principal and moſt frequented ſtreets and places in Briſtol have a tolerable number of lamps, though ſome more are confeſſedly wanted all over the town. In many of the more obſcure ſtreets lamps are ſo ſcarce that *the light that is in them is almost darkness*: and if the lights were doubled they would not be enough. In ſome parts there are *patent* lamps with glaſs luſtres, but whether *patent* or not, either the contractors or their myrmidons find means by

by ſmall wicks and plentiful lack of oil to keep ſo large, populous, and well frequented a City in juſt a *viſible obſcurity*: for which they merit animadverſion and the ſevereſt penalties that can be inflicted.

Moſt of the ſtreets are well paved on each ſide with flat ſtones for foot-paſſengers, and have alſo ſmooth croſs-ways from one ſide of the ſtreet to another. Some of the foot-ways are not yet flagged, but, like the carriage-ways, covered with that irregular and execrable *Pitching* (as they term it) which is a diſgrace to the City, and ſhould, with its barbarous perpetrators, be for ever aboliſhed. The ſtreets between the foot-ways ought to be paved with blocks of hewn ſtone, faſtened together with a cement of lime and ſand; like the ſtreets of *Bath*, which has better pavements than London, or any town in the kingdom. According to the acts of Parliament for the Police, the ſtreets ſhould be cleaned, punctually, twice a week, the foot-ways ſwept every morning, and maſtiff-dogs muzzled.

If the lamps are not well lighted the lamplighters ſhould be ſeverely fined; and they ought to be obliged (as in London) to go about, between 10 and 11 o'clock, to inſpect the lamps, to light thoſe that are out, and to re-ſupply thoſe with oil that are glimmering, that they may give proper and ſufficient light till the appearance of the great mundane luminary.

There are fourteen ſtands of Hackney Coaches, marked with C. B. and numbered, in various parts of the City; and a ſtand alſo at Dowry-ſquare, which is out of the City. The Watchmen of Briſtol amount to about 150, and are ſo ſtationed in watch-houſes and centry-boxes in every ward, that perſons may, in general, paſs ſecurely at any time of the night. The Mayor and Aldermen are ready at the Council-houſe, on complaint, to redreſs grievances, rectify abuſes, and fine offenders.

The arms of Briſtol are, a ſhip and caſtle, and the motto *Virtute et Induſtria.*

May the virtue and honor of its inhabitants and traders be continued; their induſtry revived and increaſed, and theſe excellent characteriſtics fully merited.

SECTION

## SECTION X.

### *Of the Buildings, Streets, Squares, public Walks, and Parades of Bristol.*

AS the ancient ſtreets of Briſtol are very irregular, they cannot with propriety be ſaid to be well built. Mr. Barrett in his hiſtory aſſerted that "The whole City "is well built, conſidering that it has never been burned "down and rebuilt, or ever ſuffered much by fires." And contrary to this, Mr. *Guthrie* in his Geographical Grammar, poſitively aſſerts that "Briſtol is not a well "built City." *Barrett* being a citizen and inhabitant of Briſtol, might perhaps be too partial to it; and it ſeems probable, that *if Guthrie had seen it*, he had paſſed thro' only ſome of the old ſtreets, and had not viſited the better parts of it. It is not our buſineſs to puff concerning the town, but to endeavour truly to deſcribe it.

Many of the houſes in the ancient ſtreets have been newly fronted and modernized, and ſome entirely rebuilt, but yet continue very irregular. And many parts of Briſtol are ſo antique, as to enable us to form an idea of what the whole was about two or three centuries ago. The great houſe on St. Auguſtine's Back, now Colſton's School; a ſpacious old manſion in Small-ſtreet with a large bow window (which probably received Queen Elizabeth and King Charles the I.); the North-eaſt corner of High-ſtreet; ſome houſes in Baldwin, Wine, Broad, and Maryport-ſtreets; the Pithay, St. James's Back, Lewin's Mead, on the Broad Ware, Temple-ſtreet, and many other Places, may help us to judge what appearance the City had in former times. But within the laſt century Briſtol is ſo increaſed that it is almoſt ſurrounded by modern ſtreets and houſes. And therefore to give a proper deſcription and idea of this place — *It is an ancient town surrounded by a modern, and is partly well built and partly ill built.* The antique and internal parts of

the town are confeſſedly irregular, conſiſting principally of ancient houſes conſtructed of wood, faced with plaiſter and covered with red pantiles; moſt of them have ſharp tops, and ſome of three ſtories or more, projecting and hanging one over another; theſe are intermixed with old fronts modernized, ſome good houſes of brick, and here and there of freeſtone, with level tops to the fronts, and cornices of ſtone, ſome higher, ſome lower, compoſing remarkable ſpecimens of irregularity, but in ſeveral places more pleaſing than they are in others.

Some of the moſt ancient ſtreets have latterly been widened and improved, and ſeveral have been totally rebuilt: viz. Bridge-ſtreet, all of freeſtone, the houſes four ſtories high, and elegantly finiſhed; (the pile of buildings next to the river is the nobleſt in town) Clare-ſtreet, Union and Bath-ſtreets, of brick ornamented with ſtone, and ſome others. Briſtol has done much, and expended vaſt, incredible, ſums in improving an old, irregular, narrow, confined, and ugly town; and ſhould the deſirable bleſſing of peace again felicitate us, will undoubtedly do more. The reader who is a ſtranger to Briſtol may ſcarcely give credit to the information, that ſince the commencement of this century, ſeveral hundred thouſand pounds have been expended for buildings and improvements.

The modern and external parts of Briſtol are more regularly, decently, handſomely, or elegantly built of brick, and ſome entirely of freeſtone; and now, all other ſorts of buildings and fronts of wood are prohibited by act of Parliament. The narrow ſtreets of Briſtol have been much obſerved by ſtrangers, and complained of by the inhabitants; but moſt of the inconvenient places have been ſomewhat widened. And though the inner parts of Briſtol are ſtill rather cloſe, yet there are many ſpacious and pleaſant ſtreets in the external parts. The Old Market and Weſt-ſtreet are much about the width of Holborn and St. Giles's, or Whitechapel. Princes-ſtreet, King-ſtreet; the Kay, St. Auguſtine's Back, Park-ſtreet, St. Michael's Hill, Stoke's Croft, the Hay-market,

ket, Redcliff Hill, and many other places without the old City, are ſpacious and airy. Park-ſtreet is, principally, and many other ſtreets and ſquares are built of freeſtone; and there are a great number of ſtreets and buildings well conſtructed, which are fit for genteel families, let at eaſy rents, and, with the other conveniences peculiar to Briſtol, ſuch as plenty of coals, good air and water, moderate price of proviſions (comparatively with ſome other populous places), attract families to ſettle here and to occupy many of the new houſes that are continually, in a greater or leſs degree, erecting by the builders of this City.

The places called *squares* in various parts of the town are ten.

I. QUEEN'S ſquare, the largeſt in Briſtol, and in England, excepting *Lincoln's Inn* in London, including ſeven acres and a quarter, according to Mr. *Barrett*. The houſes are all handſomely and pretty uniformly built, chiefly of Brick, with a few of ſtone. It has nine avenues, two at one corner, one at each other corner, and one in the middle of each ſide. There are courts before the houſes; and ſmooth foot-ways and a carriage-way between the courts and the area, which is railed in, and it has on each ſide a ſpacious gravelled walk, bordered with elms. There are eight narrower gravelled walks from each corner and ſide that lead to the centre; in which, upon a pedeſtal of Portland ſtone, ſurrounded with iron rails and lamps, is a curious equeſtrian ſtatue of King *William* the III. caſt of copper, and done by *Rysbrack*. The ſquare has a ſpacious, pleaſing appearance; the walks and graſs being rolled and kept in the neateſt order by an officer, who has an annual ſalary. Here are the Cuſtom-houſe, Manſion-houſe for the Mayor, and Exciſe-office.

II. KING'S ſquare, remote from the laſt, to the North-weſt of St. James's, is on a gentle ſlope at the bottom of Kingsdown Hill, the aſcent to which from the upper ſide of the ſquare is very ſteep, yet covered with houſes up to the ſummit. The avenues are ſix; the houſes uni-

formly built of brick, ornamented with ſtone; the area ſurrounded by rails and lime-trees; the walks neatly gravelled; the ſquare clean, wholeſome, pleaſant, and lighted with lamps, though part of it is out of the City.

III. PORTLAND ſquare, ſo named in honor of the Duke of Portland, the preſent High-ſteward of Briſtol. This is a new ſquare, built entirely of freeſtone, the houſes all covered in, and ſome inhabited. The corners and centres of the fronts of the Northern and Southern ſides are elevated by attic ſtories; and the corner houſes of the other ſides. In the centre of the eaſtern ſide ſtand a beautiful church and lofty ſteeple, in modern Gothic, dedicated to St. Paul. The area of this ſquare is nearly about circular, or rather oval, encloſed with a handſome paliſade of iron, with gates and lamps; and when it ſhall be all finiſhed and inhabited, as it will not be the leaſt, ſo it will be the moſt regular and elegant ſquare in Briſtol.

IV. BRUNSWICK ſquare, near to the laſt, is built of brick, ornamented with ſtone. The Eaſtern ſide is a handſome, elevated pile. The area is incloſed with rails and trees.

V. St. JAMES's ſquare is one of the ſmalleſt, but is well built of brick, and its houſes are large and good. It is neatly paved all over with hewn ſtone, and has in the centre an obeliſk of freeſtone about 20 feet high, and four lamps.

VI. BERKELEY ſquare ſtands on a gentle ſlope, on the North-eaſt ſide of Brandon Hill. This ſquare is lately erected, all elegantly built of freeſtone, and moſtly finiſhed and inhabited. The houſes are on three ſides only; the South-eaſt ſide is left open, near to which a new ſtreet (called *Charlotte*) being ſince placed, it has the appearance of a fourth ſide from the upper part of the ſquare. The ſituation is lofty; and the ſpacious area of this pleaſant and beautiful pile, is incloſed from the coach-ways by a dwarf wall and iron paliſades, with lamp-irons at proper diſtances. The upper ſtories of theſe houſes command a view of a great part of the City; and of agreeable objects, villas, houſes, and cottages, among the trees

in

in the adjacent country; and in a clear day *Devonshire buildings*, near *Holloway*, *Bath*; which may be ſeen alſo at *Kingsdown*, *Brandon Hill*, *Durdham Down*; and ſeveral other neighbouring eminences; and are the only buildings connected with Bath that are viſible at Briſtol. The upper parts of Bath, *Lansdown crescent*, &c. can be viewed from the top of *Herridge common*, below *Dundry*, three miles and a half from Briſtol; and from Dundry tower, and various parts of the hill from Eaſt to Weſt.

VII. HOPE ſquare, a ſmall place at the Weſtern part of the town, near the Hotwells, ſo called from Lady *Hope*, who founded a Chapel that ſtands on the Eaſtern ſide of it. This is built on a declivity, has two other ſides of lofty brick houſes, and the fourth ſide irregular.

VIII. DOWRY ſquare, a little to the Eaſt of the other, on a level, at the foot of the hill. This has ſome handſome houſes, built chiefly of brick; and a neat garden or plantation, with a gravelled walk around it, incloſed with rails.

IX. SOMERSET ſquare, the only one on the Southern ſide of *Briſtol Bridge*, at Redcliff, not far from the church. This is in a retired ſituation, neatly built of brick; the area is a garden incloſed by a low wall, with walks for the inhabitants. It has a pleaſing opening and proſpect into Somerſetſhire, of a verdant valley between hills, terminating in Dundry hill and tower.

X. ANVIL ſquare, lately built in St. Phillip's, near to the Eaſtern end of Bread-ſtreet, by *Kilkenny*; is ſmall and inhabited by laboring people.

There are ſeveral other open places in Briſtol that are not termed ſquares, the principal of which is the COLLEGE GREEN. This is on a fine, pleaſant, and healthy elevation, and there is an aſcent to it every way. Its plan is nearly triangular: on the ſouthern ſide, are, the Cathedral, St. Auguſtine's pariſh church, and the beautiful, ancient, gate of the Monaſtery: and on the Northern, the Church of St. Mark, commonly called the Mayor's Chapel. This contains ſome good modern hou-

ſes of ſtone and brick, before which, and all around the green, are foot-ways paved with ſmooth ſtones, and a ſtreet for carriages, in ſome parts very ſpacious. The green is incloſed with rails, within which, a gravelled walk quite ſhaded with lime-trees bounds the whole area. There are two broader walks between ſtately elms that pervade the whole, in form of a croſs, the principal is from Eaſt to Weſt, and the other leads from North to South, oppoſite to the door of the Cathedral. This, on all accounts, is the pleaſanteſt, and next after Queen-ſquare, the largeſt open place in Briſtol. An officer is paid annually for rolling and keeping it in repair: and there are a few lamps lighted in the walks by night. This is the principal public walk of Briſtol: and is moſt frequented in the ſummer, on ſunday evenings, as St. James's park in London.

Among the other open places we may reckon the Mall at Clifton, Dowry Parade, the Lower Green, St. Auguſtine's Place, the ſpacious Church-yard of St. James, St. James's Barton, and St. Philip's *Plain*, latterly called *Place*; in all of which are many decent buildings, and genteel or reputable inhabitants. There is another open Place, quite a contraſt to the others, and named *Poynts Pool:* inhabited and ſurrounded by the *Canaille* (anglice) *Mobility*.

There are parades, and agreeable and convenient public walks, in moſt parts of the Town. For the weſtern parts, and the nobility and gentry that reſort to the Hotwells, there are, the covered colonade in form of a creſcent, and the long gravelled walk, ſhaded with trees, by the river's ſide: alſo, the paved parade by Dowry-ſquare, and a walk before Albermarle-row. And at Clifton, between two uniform rows of elegant freeſtone houſes, is planned a ſpacious MALL, which is the name given to the place.

In the City there are, the very pleaſant walk over Brandon-hill to Clifton; the walks in College-green, the Cloiſters, and Queen-ſquare. That fine Terras behind Bridge-ſtreet, by the River, guarded by a grand iron palliſade,

Piſade, about 600 feet in length, if it were neatly paved over with flat ſtones, would be an eligible place of ambulation, juſt in the centre of the City. There are alſo the parades in St. James's Church-yard and on Kingſdown; and the walks in King's and Brunſwick ſquares, open to the public. Over the Bridge, there are the walks in Redcliff Church-yard and Somerſet-ſquare; and alſo *Redcliff-Parade*, which ſtands on a lofty elevation above the River, has an iron palliſade with lamps the whole length of the edge of this beautiful terras; and from which there is a pleaſant proſpect of the City, the River up to the Bridge, and ſhipping in the harbour.

The Buildings of Briſtol cover about 1000 acres of ground; and probably its appendages and ſuburbs, Clifton, Hotwells, Bedminſter, &c. may ſtand on 500 acres more, though they are built much at large, and the piles, in ſome places, far aſunder.

A precedent writer concerning Briſtol, has very juſtly recommended the exerciſe of walking to people of leiſure there. In fair weather the walks at Bath and London ſufficiently and daily ſhew, the high opinion entertained of pedeſtrian exerciſe by the ladies and gentlemen of thoſe places. Nothing tends more to the improvement of health, ſtrength and ſpirits, than exerciſe in the open air. And it is remarkable that moſt of the convenient walks in Briſtol (excepting College-green on a Sunday) are (like the Exchange) almoſt unfrequented and uſeleſs.

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## SECTION XI.

### *Of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity.*

CAMDEN obſerved, 200 years ago, in his Britannia, that Briſtol "had elegant Churches to the honor of "God:" and though the Cathedral itſelf has been mutilated and diminiſhed, yet what remains is internally beautiful.

ful. Like *London* and *Dublin*, Briſtol has two principal Churches, the *Cathedral* and *Redcliff Church*, which aggrandize the proſpects of the City from the ſurrounding hills and country.

This Church was originally the Abbey Church of the Monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, which were founded by Robert Fitzharding, a younger ſon of the King of Denmark. Robert of Gloceſter, the old monkiſh poet, gives ſome account of Harding.

A burgeys of Briſtow tho' Robert Hardyng,
For grete treſour and richeſſe ſo well was wyth the Kyng,
That he yaft him and his heires the noble barony
That ſo rich is of Berkely, with all the ſeignorie;
And thulk Robert Hardyng arered ſuth, I wyſs,
An Abbey at Briſtow of St. Auſtyn that is.

He was made Lord of Berkeley by King Henry II. who patronized and contributed towards this foundation. The ancient and ſuperb gate and gate-houſe of the Monaſtery are ſtill remaining, though the height of the arch is leſſened by the riſe of the ground in ſo many hundred years. The gate is of Saxon architecture, in uſe before the gothic with pointed arches was become univerſal, and is of moſt curious workmanſhip: the ſcrolls, twiſts, and other ornaments are ſo interwoven and intricate, that it is difficult to trace them out. This *gate*, with its ancient inſcription, the old *Cathedral Church*, the *Cloiſters*, *Chapter-house*, and remains of the *Monaſtery* about the Lower Green, are worthy the attention of the antiquarian, architect, and connoiſeur. The inſcription over the gate, in one line of old Engliſh letters, is literally as follows:

Rex Henricus ſecüdus et dns Robertus fili' Herdyngi filii regis daciæ huj' monaſterii primi ffundatores extiterunt.

That is: *King Henry the ſecond, and Lord Robert, ſon of Herdyng, ſon of the King of Denmark, were the firſt founders of this Monaſtery.*" In 1148 *Simon* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *Robert* B. of *Exeter*, *Geoffrey* B. of *Landaff*, and *Gilbert* B. of *St. Aſaph*, dedicated the Church to *St. Auguſtine*.

A monu-

A monument is erected to the memory of Robert Fitzharding, under an arch in the Lady-chapel, a little to the Eaſt of the door: a well ornamented tomb, ſuſtaining two ſculptures of ſtone, of the *Founder* in armour, and his wife *Eva*, recumbent, and as large as life: this is incloſed with iron rails, and near to the tomb is the following inſcription on marble.

" *The Monument of* Robert Fitzharding, *Lord of* Berkeley, *deſcended from the* Kings of Denmark; *and* Eva *his wife, by whom he had five ſons and two daughters:* Maurice *his eldeſt ſon was the firſt of the Family that took the name of* Berkeley: *this* Robert Fitzharding *laid the foundation of this Church and* Monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, *in the year* 1140, *the fifth of* King Stephen, *dedicated and endowed it in* 1148. *He died in the year* 1170, *in the ſeventeenth of* King Henry *the ſecond. This Monument was repaired* A. D. 1742.

*From the ſaid* Robert Fitzharding *Lord of* Berkeley, Auguſtus, *the preſent* Earl, *is the two and twentieth in deſcent.*"

From the dedication of this Monaſtery to its diſſolution in 1539, it had 26 abbots, ſeveral of whom were free and licentious livers, and did not keep up to the ſtrictures of their profeſſion. At the viſitation prior to the diſſolution, *Guilliam Morgan*, the laſt of them, was found to have a little ſnug eccleſiaſtical *Seraglio* of ſix ladies, coarſely ſtiled by Fuller and Speed " lewd women."

At the diſſolution of monaſteries by King Henry VIII. this noble Church, then about 300 feet in length, was partly demoliſhed, and part juſt preſerved from the fate of other venerable ſtructures, the ornaments and boaſt of the country. The deſtruction of thoſe buildings was inexpreſſibly abſurd. If the lives and manners of their inhabitants were depraved and noxious, the ſtones and buildings were innoxious, and might have been rendered uſeful as temples for divine worſhip, hoſpitals, ſchools, and work-houſes. Some of the paltry Pariſh Churches might have been taken down, and thoſe noble ſtructures preſerved; but to ſave the former, and demoliſh the latter,

was

was certainly the moſt egregious folly. The rapacity of the reforming commiſſioners of thoſe times was ſuch, that for the ſake of the lead on the roof, they eagerly ſet to work on it: and after they had ſtripped it off, proceeded to deſtroy the ſtructure itſelf. But King Henry, to palliate his ſacrilege, and make a ſhew of refunding, having determined to eſtabliſh ſix new biſhoprics, of which Briſtol was one, and having been informed that there was enough of the fabric left ſtanding for a Cathedral, by expreſs order put a ſtop to its further demolition; and the weſtern part being taken away, is was left in that ruinous condition in which it ſtill remains. The revenue of this Monaſtery amounted to 767l. 15s. 3d. which he ſettled on the Biſhop, Dean and Chapter. He annexed the whole county of Dorſet to this dioceſe; which, with the City of Briſtol, and ſome environs in Gloceſterſhire, containing in all 246 pariſhes, limit the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of Briſtol. King Henry commanded the Church to be from thenceforth denominated, The *Cathedral* of the *Holy and undivided Trinity* of the City of *Briſtol:* and in the year 1542 appointed Paul Buſh, an Auguſtine *Friar* of Oxford, *Canon* of Saliſbury and one of the King's *Chaplains*, the firſt Biſhop of this ſee; who is ſaid to have had great ſkill in phyſic, and wrote a treatiſe on ſalves and curative remedies. In an old quarto book, in black letter, without title, date, or name of its author, we find this account of him: "*Paul Bush*, Provincial of the *Bonhommes*, a man "well learned both in divinity and phyſic, as his works "yet extant may teſtify, written ſome in proſe and ſome "in verſe. In the beginning of *Q. Mary's* reign he was "deprived for being married; and died unhappily a few "days before her." He has a monument near the eaſtern end of the northern aile, with a ſculpture of a ſkeleton on his tomb, which has this inſcription. *Hic jacet Dominus Paulus Bush, primus hujus eccleſiæ epiſcopus, qui obiit 11 die Octobris anno Domini* 1558, *ætatis ſuæ* 68, *cujus animæ propitietur Chriſtus.* Here lies Paul Buſh, the firſt Lord Biſhop of this Church, who died 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1558, aged 68: on whoſe

ſoul

ſoul Chriſt have mercy. The preſent and 37th Biſhop is Dr. ——— *Cornwall.*

It would be uſeleſs to preſent our readers with merely the names of the Biſhops, and inſtead of ſuch a liſt we ſhall give a few brief particulars of the moſt noted. *John Holyman*, 1553, was a zealous Roman Catholic Preacher, and writer againſt the Lutherans. *Richard Fletcher*, 1583, attended *Mary*, *Queen* of Scots, on the ſcaffold, and killed himſelf by immoderately chewing or ſmoaking tobacco. *Robert Wright*, 1622, had the ſtone pulpit made, and the oppoſite ſeats for the Corporation. *Thomas Weſtfield*, 1641, was deprived by the Parliament; wrote his own epitaph, and in it ſtiled himſelf "the meaneſt of Biſhops, "and the chief of ſinners." *Thomas Howell*, 1644; the army turned his palace into a malt-houſe, and himſelf out of doors. *John Lake*, 1684, was one of the ſeven Biſhops committed to the Tower by James II. *Jonathan Trelawney*, 1685, correſponded with William Prince of Orange, and was a friend to the Revolution. *Thomas Secker*, 1734, was an author of ſeveral Sermons and Tracts. But the two principal literary, ſcientific and uſeful characters on the liſt are, firſt, Dr. *Joſeph Butler*, whoſe *Sermons* and *Divine Analogy* are monuments of his learning and good intellectual abilities. He was very generous, annually expended more than he received from the whole ſee; repaired the Palace; in 1750 propoſed to the Corporation the building a new Church at *Kingswood* for inſtruction of the Colliers, and gave 400l. towards it. The ſecond is Dr. *Thomas Newton*, 1761 to 1782. This gentleman was a good practical preacher, and a friend to literature and literary men. He publiſhed a Commentary on Milton's Paradiſe Loſt and Regained, which has gone through eight or nine editions. His Life of Milton is a very curious, impartial piece of biography. He publiſhed Diſſertations on the Propheſies, in 3 vols. octavo, and ſeveral other Tracts and Sermons.

The preſent Cathedral conſiſts of the ſpacious Croſs of the old Church, the Tower on the middle of it, and all the reſt of the Church eaſtward. On the outſide of the Church are obſervable the ſtrength and dimenſions of the abut-

ments,

ments, which project ten or twelve feet from the walls; and alſo the Tower, which is ſquare, large, not plain, but well ornamented, crowned with battlements and four pinnacles; and is a conſiderable object in and about the City, particularly from the Weſt, Clifton, Aſhton, Bedminſter, and from Mardyke, in the ſtreet leading to the Hotwell. The ground before this Church has been ſo much raiſed, that there are eight ſteps from the door down to the Church pavement. To be convinced of the greatneſs of this Tower, the ſtranger needs only to ſtand under it, and obſerve the dimenſions of the arches which ſupport it. This Church is in length from Eaſt to Weſt 175 feet; the breadth of the Croſs from North to South 128 feet; the breadth of the body and ailes 73 feet, and the height of the Tower 140. A little to the Weſt of the Church is ſtill viſible, at the lower part of a ſummer-houſe, at a projecting corner, part of the abutment of the weſtern end of the northern aile of the Church; which plainly ſhews how far that aile extended before its demolition.

The roof of the Church is all beautifully arched with ſtone, and of different patterns, and has theſe peculiarities, that the height of the nave and ailes is equal; and that the roofs of the two ailes are incomparably curious (arches ſupporting arches), and deſerving the attention of thoſe who have a taſte for architecture.

In the body of the Church are, a handſome pulpit of ſtone, ornamented with the arms of the *King; Prince of Wales; Biſhopric; City; Berkeley Family;* and of *Biſhop Wright*, who erected and gave it to the Church; and alſo the ſeats and pews about it, for the Biſhop, Clergy, Mayor, Corporation and audience. The ſcreen that is before the Choir has a beautiful Gothic gate-way, with the arms of K. Henry VIII. and P. Edward over it; and paintings of the twelve minor Prophets in pannelled niches. This ſupports a noble and excellent organ, in a ſuperb and capital caſe, with the beſt front to the body of the Church. There is alſo a ſmall organ which fronts to the choir beneath the other. The pipes of both the organs are not gilded, but ſhew their naked and dull tin; though moſt

of

of the pariſh organs ſhine with golden luſtre. The choir is neat, ſmall, in the Gothic taſte; and has proper ſeats for the Biſhop, Arch-deacon of Dorſet, Dean, Sub-dean, Chancellor, ſix Prebendaries, a Præ-centor, and four minor Canons. The ſteps that lead to, and the platform of the altar, are paved with black and white marble. At the altar is a painting of a triangle, ſurrounded by cherubs, done by *Vansomers*. The window to the Eaſt of the nave, and the four other windows of the chancel, are of painted glaſs, and the two windows at the ends of the aiſles are of enamelled glaſs, repreſenting various ſcenes of ſcripture hiſtory. In the midſt of the Choir are a noble Pillar and Eagle of Braſs, the gift of a Dean of this Cathedral. This Church has ſome Gothic beauties, and many handſome monuments, ancient and modern; a few of which we ſhall particularize.

There are ſeveral recumbent ſculptures of ſtone, of full human dimenſions, in various parts of the Church, viz. of three mitred abbots in the Chancel, four of the Berkeley family, including the founder and his wife; of Sir Charles Vaughan in the northern aiſle; and three fine figures of the *Newtons* of Barrs-court.

On the weſtern ſide of the Church, near to the North door, is an elegant highly finiſhed monument to Mrs. Draper, the celebrated *Eliza* of *Sterne*. It is in the form of a Gothic arch of Sienna marble, on which are two beautiful female figures of white marble, in *alto relievo*, ſtanding on each ſide of a pedeſtal, which ſupports an urn with a wreath of flowers hanging down. The figure on the right, which repreſents *Genius*, has her left hand on her breaſt; and in her right, the Trumpet of Fame, with a flame iſſuing out of it. The other figure repreſents *Benevolence*, contemplating a neſt in her left hand, in which a pelican is nouriſhing her young with her blood. Her right hand points to the inſcription on the pedeſtal, which is thus:

*Sacred to the Memory of Mrs.* Elizabeth Draper, *in whom* Genius *and* Benevolence *were united.*

Farther in, on the ſame ſide, is a Monument

*Sacred to the Memory of* Mrs. Eleanor Daniel, *who was born in* Barbadoes, *Nov.* 22, 1737; *and died at* Briſtol, the 15th June, 1774.

Far from her native home lies buried here
All that a parent's fondneſs could deſire;
All that a tender huſband held moſt dear;
All that the wants of childhood could require.

Such was her earthly and domeſtic fame;
But brighter virtues glow'd within her mind;
She during life purſu'd a glorious aim,
In ſickneſs patient, and in death reſign'd.

Near to the weſtern door, on this ſide, is a new paramidal monument, containing at the baſe a beautiful female figure, contemplating the *Sensitive Plant:* on an urn above is the following inſcription:

In memory of *Catharine*, Wife of John Vernon, Junr. of Lincoln's Inn, who died June 3, 1794, aged 19 Years.

And underneath,

Formed by Nature to attract Admiration, and to invite Reſpect; lovely in her Perſon, graceful in her Manners, amiable in her Diſpoſition; happy to receive Pleaſure, and more happy to impart it. Every one was conſcious of her Merits but herſelf. The Diſeaſe to which ſhe fell a Victim added luſtre to the Virtues of her Mind; and the ſubmiſſive Piety which prepared her way to Heaven, taught the Duty of Reſignation to her afflicted Huſband.

*N. B.* This, and Mrs. Draper's monument, were the operations of that exquiſitely meritorious Sculptor, *Bacon* of London.

In the northern aiſle, without the rails, is a marble Monument,

Sacred to the Memory of *Elizabeth*, the Wife of Samuel Moody of London, Eſq. who died at the Hotwells, Dec. 23, 1782, aged 26.

Fair

Fair was her form, more fair her gentle mind,
Where Virtue, Senſe, and Piety combin'd:
To wedded Love gave Friendſhip's higheſt zeſt,
Endear'd the Wife, and made the Huſband bleſt.
Now widow'd Grief erects this ſacred Stone,
To make her Virtues and his Sorrows known.
Reader, if thine the ſympathetic tear,
O ſtay, and drop the tender tribute here!

Within the rails of the northern aiſle on the right hand, is a Monument to the memory of Mrs. Maſon, compoſed by the Rev. William Maſon.

*Mary*, the daughter of William Sherman, of Kingſton upon Hull, Eſq. and Wife of the Rev. William Maſon, died March 27, 1767, aged 28.

Take, holy Earth, all that my Soul holds dear!
Take that beſt gift which Heaven ſo lately gave:
To Briſtol's fount I bore, with trembling care,
Her faded form:—She bow'd to taſte the wave,
And died. Does youth, does beauty read the line?
Does ſympathetic fear their breaſts alarm?
Speak, dead Maria; breathe a ſtrain divine:
Ev'n from the grave thou ſhalt have power to charm.
Bid them be chaſte, be innocent like thee;
Bid them in duty's ſphere as meekly move;
And if ſo fair, from vanity as free,
As firm in friendſhip, and as fond in love:
Tell them, tho' 'tis an awful thing to die,
('Twas even to thee!) yet the dread path once trod,
Heav'n lifts its everlaſting portals high,
And bids the pure in heart behold their God.

Nearly oppoſite to the above is a lofty Monument to the memory of Mr. William Powell, an excellent Actor in Tragedy and Comedy, who built the *Theatre Royal* in King-ſtreet, and died at Briſtol. On a pyramidical table is a baſs-relief of the deceaſed, and the following inſcription:



*William*

*William Powell*, Eſq. one of the Patentees of the Theatre-Royal, Covent-garden, died 3d of July, 1769, aged 33 years. His Widow cauſed this Monument to be erected, as well to perpetuate his Memory, as her own irretrievable loſs of the beſt of Huſbands.

Briſtol! to worth and genius ever juſt,
To thee our Powell's dear remains we truſt:
Soft as the ſtreams thy ſacred ſprings impart,
The milk of human kindneſs warm'd his heart;
That heart, which every tender feeling knew,
The ſoil where pity, love, and friendſhip grew.
Oh! let a faithful friend, with grief ſincere,
Inſcribe his tomb, and drop the heartfelt tear;
Here reſt his praiſe, here found his nobleſt fame,
"All elſe a bubble, or an empty name.

*G. Coleman.*

Oppoſite is a neat Monument

To the Memory of *Elizabeth Wastfield*, who died at the Hotwells, the 26th December, 1770, aged 60, Wife of Robert Waſtfield, Eſq. of Mile-end, near London; this Monument, from a juſt ſenſe of her merit, and of his own loſs, is erected by her diſconſolate Huſband.

Dear ſhade, adieu! the debt of Nature's paid!
Death's threaten'd ſtroke we parry'd but in vain;
The healing ſpring no more could lend it's aid,
Med'cine no more could mitigate the pain.

See by her dying form mild Patience ſtand,
Hope, Eaſe, and Comfort, in her train ſhe led:
See gentle ſpirits waiting the command,
Huſh her to ſilence on the mournful bed.

In vain with heartfelt grief I mourn my friend,
Fair virtue's meed is bliſs without alloy:
Bleſt change! for pain, true pleaſure without end,
For ſighs and moans, a pure ſeraphic joy!

When death ſhall that new ſcene to me diſcloſe,
When I ſhall quit on earth this drear abode,
Our freed, congenial ſpirits ſhall repoſe
Safe in the boſom of our Saviour, God.

In

In the chancel is a Monument to the Memory of the learned and Rev. Dr. *Nathaniel Forster*, formerly Prebendary of this Church, and Fellow of Chriſt-church College, Oxford, to whom we are indebted for the moſt correct and beautiful Edition in quarto of the Hebrew Bible, without points, ever publiſhed in England. His excellent and juſtly merited character is well drawn up in Latin.

In the ſouthern aiſle.

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. *Samuel Love*, A. M. Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford, and one of the Minor Canons of this Cathedral.

When worthleſs grandeur decks th' embelliſhed urn,
No poignant grief attends the ſable bier;
But when diſtinguiſhed excellence we mourn,
Deep is the ſorrow, genuine the tear.

Stranger! ſhould'ſt thou approach this awful ſhrine,
The merits of the honor'd dead to ſeek;
The friend, the ſon, the chriſtian, the divine,
Let thoſe who knew him, thoſe who lov'd him ſpeak.

Oh! let them in ſome pauſe from anguiſh ſay,
What zeal inſpir'd, what faith enlarg'd his breaſt;
How ſoon th' unfetter'd ſpirit wing'd its way
From Earth to Heaven, from bleſſing to be bleſt.

This and ſeveral other monumental inſcriptions in Briſtol, were the productions of Miſs *More* who ſome years ago conducted a Seminary for young Ladies in *Park-ſtreet*. Her fine genius and poetical productions are well known, and deſervedly eſteemed.

The above Mr. Love compoſed the following lines on a Robin-red-breaſt, who frequently, in time of Divine ſervice, perched on one of the pinnacles of the organ, and joined the muſic with his warbling effuſions, (as the ſtory goes) for fifteen years together, till 1787.

Sweet ſocial Bird! whoſe ſoft harmonious lays
Swell the glad ſong of thy Creator's praiſe,

Say, art thou conſcious of approaching ills?
Fell winter's ſtorms—the pointed blaſt that kills?
Shun'ſt thou the ſavage North's unpitying breath?
Or cruel man's more latent ſnares of death?
Here dwell ſecure; here with inceſſant note
Pour the ſoft muſic of thy trembling throat.
Here, gentle Bird, a ſure aſylum find,
Nor dread the chilling froſt, nor boiſt'rous wind.
No hoſtile tyrant of the feather'd race
Shall dare invade thee in this hallow'd place;
Nor while he ſail the liquid air along,
Check the ſhrill numbers of thy cheerful ſong.
No cautious gunner, whoſe unerring ſight
Stops the ſwift eagle in his rapid flight,
Shall e'er diſturb my lovely ſongſter's reſt,
Nor wound the plumage of his crimſon breaſt.
The truant ſchool-boy, who, in wanton play,
With viſcid lime involves the treach'rous ſpray,
In vain ſhall ſpread the wily ſnare for thee,
Alike ſecure thy life and liberty.
Peace then, ſweet warbler, to thy fluttering heart,
Defy the rage of hawks and toils of art;
Now ſhake thy downy plumes, now gladlier pay
Thy grateful tribute to each riſing day;
While crouds *below* their willing voices raiſe
To ſing with holy zeal *Jehovah*'s praiſe,
Thou, perch'd on high, ſhalt hear th' adoring throng,
Catch the warm ſtrain, and aid the ſacred ſong,
Increaſe the ſolemn chorus, and inſpire
Each tongue with muſic, and each heart with fire.

In a chapel to the weſtern end of the ſouthern aiſle, are ſeveral grand Monuments to the family of the Newtons. One to the Memory of Sir Henry Newton, of Barrs-court, in the County of Gloceſter, Knt. who died 1599, has this inſcription:

Gourney, Hampton, Cradock, Newton laſt,
Held on the meaſure of that ancient line
Of Barons' blood; full ſeventy years he paſt,
And did in peace his ſacred ſoul reſign: His

His Chriſt he lov'd, he lov'd to feed the poor,
Such love aſſures a life that dies no more.

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The income of the *Biſhop* of Briſtol is but ſmall, not exceeding *(communibus annis)* 500l. that of the *Dean* amounts to about 400l.

There is a door which leads out of the weſtern part of the Church to the Cloiſters, the ſquare of which was 103 feet each way, but the weſtern and ſouthern ſides are taken down; the eaſtern ſide leads into the Chapter-houſe and Biſhop's Palace: the firſt is an elegant, curious building of 46 feet by 26, and contains the Epiſcopal Library, and the laſt was repaired and partly rebuilt by Biſhop Butler in 1744. At this time happened the following accident: A parcel of plate, ſuppoſed to have been hidden in the civil wars, fell through the decayed floor in a corner of one of the rooms; the floor being taken up, a room appeared below, in which were found many human bones, and inſtruments of iron to puniſh and torture criminals. At the ſame time was diſcovered a private paſſage to this dungeon, originally conſtructed with the edifice, being an arched way within the wall, juſt large enough for one perſon to paſs through: one end terminated in the dungeon, and the other in an apartment which appeared to be a court of judgment.

There are Divine Service and Chanting here every day at eleven in the morning and five in the evening, except Sunday, when Service begins at half after ten in the morning and five in the evening. In the Tower are five bells, a tenor of about 2500lb. on which are ſtruck the hours, two bells which ſound the quarters, and two others that are tolled for prayers.

The ancient and beautiful High Croſs, adorned with ſtatues of eight kings, which ſtood in the centre of the College-green, was taken down to lay open the principal walk, and given by Dean Barton to Sir Richard Hoare of Stourton, who has erected it in his elegant gardens.

In the elder Lady-chapel of the Cathedral is a device of a *Ram, playing on a Violin* with a *remarkably long bow*, and

and a ſhepherd ſleeping while a wolf is devouring the ſheep. This proves that the uſe of the bow was known at the time of building this moſt ancient part of the Church in 1148: though ſome have ſuppoſed that it was not known before the 14th century; others have aſſerted that it was firſt uſed in England by the muſicians attending the *Pope's Nuncio*, when he came here to receive the *Peter-pence*.

The nobility and gentry who deſire to ſee the Church, or aſcend the Tower, may have immediate admiſſion by applying to Mr. *Morss*, *Sub-sacrist* of the Cathedral, whoſe houſe is in the middle of the Cloiſters, and of whom this Book may be purchaſed.

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## SECTION XII.

### *Of the Church of St. Mary, at Redcliff.*

THIS is commonly called *Redcliff-church*, being founded on a red ſandy rock or cliff. Its pariſh, with thoſe of St. Thomas, Temple, and Bedminſter, are equal to a city; and, like *Southwark* in London, lie on the ſouthern ſide of the City and River. There is a great church on each ſide of the water at Briſtol, but the church at Redcliff is the moſt curious and ſublime. *Camden* obſerved, that "*this church is like a cathedral*," for it riſes to a noble height above the neighbouring houſes, embelliſhes and dignifies that part of the town, and the various perſpective views of the City. The ſame author has left on record, that "on all accounts it is the fineſt pariſh church in England." It is, certainly, a ſtately, venerable, and beautiful, Gothic ſtructure; internally in high preſerve, and an *antique* worthy the attention of the traveller and connoiſſeur.

It was founded in the year 1292, by *Simon de Burton*, ſix times Mayor of Briſtol; and was built of ſtone dug out of the quarries of Dundry. It was many years in building; brought to its preſent ſtate (probably) by various benefactors; and, according to the *Mayor's calendar*, was finiſhed in 1376, and was then celebrated all

all over England. The tower and ſpire of ſtone were about 250 feet high: but at St. Paul's tide, 1445, by a terrible ſtorm of thunder and lightning great part of the ſpire was thrown down; and the roof, part of the nave, and particularly the ſouthern aiſle, were much damaged. The ſpire was never rebuilt, but was covered in as at preſent; and the church and roof were thoroughly repaired by Mr. William Cannings, an opulent merchant, and ſeveral times Mayor of Briſtol; of whom the reader may ſee further particulars in his epitaph.

This church is about three furlongs from Briſtol-bridge, and ſtands on an eminence, on the eaſtern ſide of Redcliff-ſtreet. The church-yard is incloſed from the ſtreet, and alſo on the ſouthern ſide by a balluſtrade of freeſtone. The aſcent to this ſtructure is by a flight of ſteps of Purbeck ſtone, many of them 18 feet long. The church is old enough to have a moſt venerable appearance, however, it is a very light building, being almoſt all windows. Though the tower is large it is richly ornamented with variety of carved work, niches, and ſtatues. On the northern ſide of the tower are ſtatues of our Lady and Jeſus; and in a nook, behind, of the founder. Upon the tower are four high pinnacles, and part of the ſpire; from the middle of which riſes a ſpindle that ſupports a large handſome gilded cock; the height of the whole 150 feet; the belfry contains a ſonorous, deep, peal of eight bells, the heavieſt in Briſtol and theſe parts. In *William of Worceſter*'s notes on Briſtol are the weights of ſix of the bells (to which two were added in the beginning of this century) that of the *tenor* is 7000lb. and upwards. *Barrett*, without authority affirms, that all the bells were recaſt in 1762; many of the pariſhioners muſt know that he was miſtaken, and that only two or three of the upper bells were recaſt that were cracked or out of tune. The church is built in form of a croſs, and like a cathedral; the nave riſes above the aiſles and is enlightened by a ſeries of lofty windows on each ſide, ſupported by flying buttreſſes. It has one peculiarity that adds much to its internal beauty; and that is, that the

croſs,

croſs has a nave and aiſles ſimilar to the body of the church, which have a fine effect when the ſpectator ſtands under the middle of the croſs and looks around him.

Redcliff-church has received the general approbation and applauſe of all good judges; for though it is ſpacious and lofty, it has a light and airy appearance; the pillars are neat and ſlender, and wrought into the moſt delicate mouldings. The roof, near 60 feet high, is all arched with ſtone, and that of the nave and thoſe of the aiſles, which are all of ſtone, abound with devices and ornaments beautifully carved. The whole church with our Lady's chapel is 239 feet in length, and the croſs aiſle from north to ſouth 117 feet. The breadth of the nave and aiſles is 59 feet, and of the croſs-nave and aiſles 44 feet. The height of the aiſles from eaſt to weſt is 25 feet, which is the height of the two croſs-aiſles from north to ſouth. The height of the nave from the weſtern door to the high altar is 54 feet; equal to which is the height of the nave of the croſs. The Lady's chapel, 42 feet long, has been divided from the church, and is uſed as a grammar-ſchool; and the length from the weſtern end to the high altar is now 197 feet. In ſhort, the arches, pillars, roof, and whole building, of this church are ſo truly light and elegant, that it may be deſervedly viewed as a curioſity.

The principal entrance is at the weſtern door; which is eight feet broad and twelve high; there are alſo two handſome porches on the northern and ſouthern ſides of the church. The northern porch is a moſt curious and beautiful Gothic ſtructure, eſpecially internally; and is worthy the attention of thoſe who viſit the church; it has ſome little pillars of ſtone called *dumb organs*, which, when ſtruck by the perſon who ſhews the church, ſound like the deep notes of an organ out of tune. The whole building is covered over with lead.

The beſt views of the inſide of the church are at the weſtern door; under the middle of the croſs; and at the high altar. Oppoſite to the pulpit is a throne with a canopy, to receive the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, when they annually viſit this fine old church on Whitſunday.

ſunday. The floor of the chancel and ſteps to the altar are of black and white marble. At the entrance of the chancel are iron gates, gilded and richly ornamented; as there are alſo at the weſtern entrance of each aiſle of the church. The altar is quite in a rich and ſuperb ſtile. Over it are three capital paintings by *Hogarth:* that on the middle is the largeſt, and repreſents the *Aſcension of Chriſt;* that on the northern ſide is the High Prieſt and Servants *ſealing the Stone;* and on the other the women coming to look for the body of Chriſt, and the angel who tells them, *he is not here, he is riſen.* All theſe are large and lofty, in richly carved and gilded frames. Sir *Clifton Wintringham*, Bart. one of the King's phyſicians, has lately preſented to this church a picture of *Jeſus raiſing the daughter of Jairus to life*, painted by Mr. *Freſham*, the baronet's nephew, of the Royal Academy. This is advantageouſly placed in the middle of the altar. In the centre of the croſs-aiſles is a pillar and eagle of braſs, the gift of a pin-maker of this pariſh.

At the weſtern end of the nave ſtands on arches an elegant gallery of ſtone, with a dial in the front, on which is a grand, magnificent organ, which, for ſize, height, compaſs, diameter of pipes, and richneſs of tone, is exceeded by none in the weſt, but by that in the cathedral of Exeter, which is the largeſt in England. It meaſures in height from the ground 53 feet, and contains upwards of 1000 ſpeaking pipes, and has four pairs of bellows, of which, the builders, Meſſrs. *Harris* and *Byfield* publiſhed an account at the time of its being put up in this church. The caſe is very elegant and was deſigned by Mr. *Strahan*, architect, who built *Redland-court-houſe.* At the northern end of the croſs is a baptiſmal font of white marble, beautifully conſtructed, placed on an elevated floor paved with marble and railed in. Under one of the arches of the tower is kept, as a relic, a large crooked bone, called the *Dun Cow's rib*, ſaid to be a rib of the monſtrous Dun Cow killed by Guy, Earl of Warwick. I ſhall add to this ſhort account of the curious beauties of this ancient fabric, that Leland called it "*Eccleſiarum*

*omnium*

*omnium longe pulcherrima,*" by far the moſt beautiful of all Churches: and Camden "*Eccleſiarum omnium parochialium (quas unquam vidi) elegentiſſima,* "So large it is, and the workmanſhip ſo exquiſite, and the roof ſo artificially vaulted with ſtone, and the tower ſo high, that in my opinion, *it is the most elegant of all the Parish Churches that I have yet seen in England.*"

Divine ſervice is performed here twice every ſunday: and there are prayers on working days. The hours are ſtruck on the great bell, and there are chimes at One, Five, and Nine, to an ancient ſolemn pſalm tune, ſuitable to the grand tone of theſe venerable muſical inſtruments.

This church is adorned with many elegant monuments, and ſome, though old, have a profuſion of carving and Gothic work beſtowed on them. At the ſouthern end of the croſs-aiſle is a ſtately monument of Mr. William Cannynges in his magiſterial robes, and of Joan his wife, lying on an altar tomb, in full proportion, under a canopy handſomely carved in freeſtone; under which, within the ſtatues, are the following inſcriptions on a table:

Mr. William Canings ye richeſt Marchant of ye Toune of Briſtow, afterwards choſen 5 times Mayor of ye ſaid Toune: for ye good of the Comon Wealth of ye ſame: He was in order of Prieſthood 7 years: and afterwards Deane of Weſtbury, and died the 7th of Novem 1474 which ſaid William did build within ye ſaid Toune of Weſtbury a Colledge (with his Canons) and the ſaid William did maintaine by ſpace of 8 yeares 800 handy crafts men, beſides Carpenters and Maſons, every day 100 Men. Beſides King Edward the 4th had of ye ſaid William 3000 * Marks for his Peace, to be had in 2470 tonnes

* This has given riſe to a vulgar tradition, that he had committed piracy at ſea, for which he was fined 3000 marks; inſtead of which, the king accepted 2470 tons of ſhipping. The truth is thus: Cannings having aſſiſted Edward the 4th in his neceſſity with the above ſum, the king granted him in lieu of his loan, or gift, to have 2470 tons of ſhipping, free of impoſt, as appears by the original inſtrument being in the Exchequer. One of the Judges, who was viewing the church, hearing the ſexton relate the old ſtory about piracy, reprimanded him for abuſing the memory of ſo pious and worthy a man; and gave this explanation of the paſſage.

tonnes of ſhipping, theſe are the names of his Shiping with their burdens.

| | tonnes | | tonnes |
|---|---|---|---|
| ye Mary Canings - | 400 | ye Mary Batt - - | 220 |
| ye Mary Redcliff - | 500 | ye Little Nicholas | 140 |
| ye Mary and John | 900 | ye Margaret - - - | 200 |
| ye Galliot - - - - | 150 | ye Catharine Boſton | 22 |
| ye Katharine - - - | 140 | A Ship in Ireland | 100 |

No age nor time can wear out well woon fame
the ſtones themſelves a ſtately work doth ſhew
from ſenceleſs graue we ground may men's good name
And noble minds by vent'rous deeds we know
A Lantern cleer ſets forth a candell light
A worthy act declares a worthy wight
the Buildings rare that here you mey behold
to ſhrine his bones deſerves a tomb of gold
the famous Fabricke that he here hath donne
Shines in its ſphere as glorious as the Sonne
What needs more words ye future World he ſought
An ſet the pompe and pride of this at nought
heaven was his aim let heaven be ſtill his ſtation
that leaves ſuch work for others imitation.

There is alſo another monument of Mr. Canynge, with his ſtatue well carved in alabaſter, lying in his prieſtly robes as dean of Weſtbury, with hands lifted up, and a large book under his head.

In the ſame aiſle are two other monuments worthy of our notice. One is of Sir William Penn, Knt. the father of Mr. William Penn, who was one of the *Friends*, a conſiderable writer among them, proprietor of Penſylvania, and founder of Philadelphia.

" Sir William Penn, Knight, born at Briſtol 1621, of the Penns of Penns-lodge in the County of Wilts. He was made captain at 21 ; Rear-Admiral of Ireland at 23 ; Vice-Admiral of England at 31 ; and General in the firſt Dutch War at 32 ; whence returning in 1655, he was choſen a Parliament-man for Weymouth : 1660 was made Commiſſioner of the Admiralty and Navy, Gover-

nor of the Forts and Town of Kingſale, Vice-Admiral of Munſter, and a Member of that Provincial Council; and in 1664 was choſen great Captain Commander, under his Royal Highneſs in that ſignal and moſt evidently ſucceſsful Fight againſt the Dutch Fleet. Thus he took leave of the Sea, his old element, but continued his other employs till 1669, when through bodily infirmities (contracted through the care and fatigue of public affairs) he withdrew, prepared and made for his end, and with a gentle and even gale in much peace arrived and anchored in his laſt and beſt Port; at Wanſtead in the County of Eſſex, 16th September, 1670, being then but 49 years of age and four months. To whoſe name and merit his ſurviving Lady erected this remembrance."

The other monument at the northern end of the aiſle has the following inſcription by Miſs More.

" Near this pillar are depoſited the remains of Mrs. Fortune Little; widow of Mr. John Little, late of this Pariſh. She died June 28, 1777, aged 57.

Oh! could this verſe her bright example ſpread
And teach the *living* while it prais'd the *dead*,
Then, reader, ſhould it ſpeak her hope divine:
Not to record *her* faith, but ſtrengthen *thine*;
Then ſhould her every virtue ſtand confeſs'd,
Till every virtue kindled in *thy* breaſt;
But if thou ſlight the monitory ſtrain,
And ſhe has *liv'd* to thee at leaſt in vain,
Yet let her *death* an awful leſſon give!
The dying Chriſtian ſpeaks to all that live:
Enough for *her* that here her aſhes reſt,
Till God's own plaudit ſhall her worth atteſt.

HANNAH MORE."

On the outſide of the church, near to the ſouthern end of the croſs, fronting the eaſt, at the ſecond abutment, there is a ſmall ſpace encloſed with iron rails, behind which, on a marble ſtone, are inſcribed the following lines, written by the late Rev. Emanuel Collins, *Poet* and *Satyriſt* of this City.

— All

——————All Fleſh is graſs;
And the beauty thereof as the flower of the field.

Had reſtleſs Time! whoſe harveſt is each hour,
Made but a pauſe,—— to view this lovely flower,
In pity, he'd have turn'd his Scythe away,
And left it blooming to a future day.
But, ruthleſs! he mow'd on, and it, alaſs!
(Too ſoon) fell withering with the common graſs!

In Memory of *Johanna Rowland*, a Woman beautiful in her perſon, equally ſo in her mind; who quitted this earthly ſtage for that of ſublime bliſs, in the 22d year of her life, 1752, and lies interred underneath.

The church-yard is ſpacious, and has walks neatly paved with hewn ſtones. The ſouthern front was repaired, and every one of its pinnacles rebuilt, in the year 1796, under the direction of Mr. *Allen*, Architect. There was an ancient, elegant, croſs of ſtone in the centre of it, from which, formerly, ſermons were preached; it was taken down about twenty years ago.

This vicarage, connected with thoſe of St. Thomas in Briſtol, Bedminſter, and Abbots-Leigh, are in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Saliſbury, and afford a conſiderable income to the incumbent.

☞ The Nobility and Gentry, whoſe curioſity may induce them to view this church, are informed, that the *Sexton* lives at the eaſtern end of Colſton's Parade, at the top of the Church-yard, who will be ready to wait on them, and of whom *this book* may be had. From the leads of the Cathedral and Redcliff Towers there are delectable views of the City and Country; up to theſe ſummits are good ſtairs of ſtone; and, in a fine day, ſtrangers may gratify their curioſity concerning the extent and ſituation of Briſtol better than they can from any of the neighbouring hills or eminences.

## SECTION XIII.

*Of the other Churches, Chapels, and Buildings for Public Worship.*

THE other Churches in the City and ſuburbs are 18; the livings of nine of which are in the gift of the Corporation; thoſe of Sts. *James*, *Paul*, *Michael*, *John Baptist*, *Peter*, *Philip & Jacob*, *Mark*, with *Christ-Church* and *Temple*: three are in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Briſtol: *All-Saints*, Sts. *Nicholas* and *Auguſtine*: two are in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, Sts. *Stephen's* and *Werburgh's*: St. *John's*, Bedminſter, with *Redcliff* and *St. Thomas*, as noticed above, and St. *Mary-port* are in the gift of the Duke of Chandos. The preſent incumbent of *Clifton-Church* is the Patron of the living. Some account of each of thoſe follows alphabetically.

ALL-SAINTS *Church*, Corn-ſtreet, is a very ancient, neat Gothic ſtructure, with a modern ſteeple, built in 1716, in which are eight muſical bells. On the tower is a handſome octangular lanthorn and dome of ſtone, ſupported by eight arches and coupled Corinthian columns at each angle, and crowned with a gilded ball and croſs. The Church has three aiſles: the middle aiſle is 70 feet long and 49 high: the ſide aiſles are ſhorter, but each of equal length, 30 feet high, and the whole 60 feet wide. The internal part is beautiful and elegant: the Altar-piece is rich, and has a painting of the *Salutation of the Virgin Mary*. The organ is gilded, and ſupported by fluted pillars with Corinthian capitals. There are ſeveral monuments.

Thomas Colſton, Eſq. Mayor and Alderman of this City, died 16th November, 1597.

Death is no death, now Thomas Colſton lives,
Who fourſcore years hath lived to his praiſe;
A joyful life now Chriſt to him doth give,
Who wrong'd no wight, each man commends his ways,
  eath him commands to bid this World adieu,
Thrice happy thoſe who die to live anew.

Here

Here is a noble lofty Monument of marble, to the Memory of Edward Colſton, Eſq. who was a native of this City, and a great and eminent benefactor to it. His ſtatue is in a recumbent poſture, and exquiſitely done by *Rysbrack*: over it is an inſcription of his many public benefactions.

Sir John Duddleſtone, Bart. lies here, who was an eminent Tobacco-merchant, and when Prince George of Denmark came to ſee the City, was the firſt perſon who invited him to his houſe; in conſequence of which, the Prince firſt got him knighted, and then a Baronet's patent.

St. AUGUSTINE's, at the entrance of College-green, was mentioned in deeds ſo early as the year 1240; but in 1480 it was ſo decayed as to require to be rebuilt; ſince that it has been enlarged, and galleries built in it, to accommodate the inhabitants of this increaſing pariſh. This Church is in the Gothic ſtile, conſiſts of three aiſles, the principal of which 102 feet in length, and the breadth of the whole 42 feet. It is a ſpacious, handſome Church, and has a fine gilded organ in a mahogany caſe, a beautiful altar-piece, the pulpit in the middle aiſle, and ſome monuments. The tower is ſquare, has four pinnacles, is about 50 feet high, the loweſt in Briſtol, and contains a tenor and a ſmall bell.

BEDMINSTER Church, dedicated to *St. John Baptiſt*, is very ancient. On the North-weſt abutment of the tower is a ſtone with a date 1003 upon it, ſo that it muſt have been built in the reign of King Ethelred. It is a vicarage, is mother Church to *Redcliff* and St. *Thomas* in Briſtol, and *Abbots-Leigh*; the Pariſh is of large extent, and gives name to a hundred. The Church (ſituated in a ſouthern, large, populous ſuburb of Briſtol) has two aiſles, the longeſt about 90 feet, a gallery, ſeveral monuments, and a handſome altar-piece. The tower is large, low, has ſtone-railing, and four pinnacles, and a riſing between them on the top, which ſupports a vane. It has two bells, on the largeſt of which the hour is ſtruck. This Church has the appearance of great antiquity, and ſtands in a very pleaſant and rural church-yard. On Eaſter and

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Whitmondays and Tueſdays vaſt numbers of young people flock from Briſtol to a ſort of revel held in the ſtreets and public-houſes of this ſuburb on thoſe days.

CHRIST-CHURCH ſtands in the centre of the City. In taking down part of the ſpire of the old Church to rebuild it in 1765, a date of lead was found let into the ſtone near the top, 1003 or 1004. This was a handſome Gothic ſtructure, and was taken down to widen Wine-ſtreet, in 1786. The preſent Church was begun in the ſame year, and finiſhed and opened about 1790. The body of the Church having houſes before it is not viſible in the ſtreets; the ſteeple only is apparent, which is all of freeſtone, and conſiſts of a handſome tower, ornamented on the ſtage above the Church with 16 Ionic pillaſters that ſupport four pediments. The ſtage above this (that contains a fine peal of ten bells) has on each ſide four Corinthian pillaſters, and at each corner of the tower is a large handſome vaſe. On the tower is an octangular, perpendicular baſe of about 15 feet high, which ſupports an octangular obeliſk of 70 feet, on which are elevated a ball and gilded dragon. The whole is 160 feet high, and is one of the handſomeſt ſteeples in Briſtol. The Church is in the modern taſte; the roof is beautifully arched and ſtuccoed, and ſupported by columns with fine capitals; has three aiſles, elegant altar-piece, with a painting on the window of *Jesus ascending*, an organ with gilded pipes, and a very handſome ſet of braſs chandeliers.

To this Pariſh has been united by a late act of Parliament the Pariſh of St. EWEN; and the Church and tower demoliſhed to make way for ſome intended improvements. This Church was very ancient, mentioned in deeds ſo early as 1140: was the ſmalleſt in Briſtol: it had only one aiſle 66 feet long. The tower was ſquare, 60 feet high, had battlements on the top, and two bells. The coſt of a breakfaſt on Corpus Chriſti day, 1160, is thus entered on the Church-book:

| | |
|---|---|
| Item, for a calf's head and hinge - - | 3d. |
| Item, for two rounds of beef - - - - | 6d. |
| Item, for bread and ale - - - - - - - - | 8d. |

Item,

Item, for Maſter Parſon for his dinner 4d.
Item, for the Clerk - - - - - - - - - 2d.
Item, for bearing the Croſs - - - - - 2d.

CLIFTON CHURCH ſtands on the ſummit of that part of Clifton-hill, about a quarter of a mile from the boundary of the City at Jacob's-well, and contains in its Pariſh ſome part of the liberty of Briſtol. This Church has a mean outſide; the inſide is neat and agreeable. It conſiſts of three aiſles, has a gallery the breadth of the whole Church, and many marble monuments, but moſt of them are ſmall. The tower is of hewn ſtone, ſquare and low; has pinnacles and two bells. In the Church-yard is a tomb with an urn upon it, and the following inſcription:

Sacred to the Memory of George Lewis, fourth ſon of George Lewis, of St. Pierre in the County of Monmouth, Eſq. who was *unfortunately drowned* in croſſing the Severn in a ſmall boat, on Sunday, 6th of November, 1774, aged 16.

As ſome young Pine of aſpect tall and fair,
That promis'd to reward the Planter's care;
Pleas'd he beheld it anſwering his toil,
Thrive, and proclaim the goodneſs of the ſoil;
When, all at once, a whirlwind blaſts his care,
Tears up his plant, and ſcatters it in air;
So far'd it with the youth we here deplore,
O'erwhelm'd at once, and drowned near the ſhore;
Tho crazy boat unable to ſuſtain
Her ſwelling tail, is buried in the main.
In vain for him his friends explore the deep,
In vain with nets the treach'rous bottom ſweep;
For ſix long months, the ſport of every wave,
His floating body ſought in vain a grave;
But toſs'd from rock, from ſand to ſand,
Till a kind pilot tow'd his corps to land.
Nor ſhould, for this, his friends indulge deſpair,
But with this conſolation wipe the tear,
That the ſame God is preſent every where;
And the ſtrait gate that leads to endleſs bliſs
Stands in the air, the earth, and great abyſs.

Nor

Nor could a youth like this forſake his way,
Had he ſat out from *Lapland* or *Cathay*.

St JAMES's Church, in St. James's Church-yard, was anciently a Priory founded by Robert Rufus, natural ſon of Henry I. who was made Lord of Briſtol in 1109, and died and was buried in this Church, 1147. It was built and conſecrated in 1130; made parochial and the tower added 1374 by the pariſhioners, which is 90 feet high, has a modern balluſtrade, and an urn at three of the corners, and at the ſouth-weſt corner, over the projecting ſtaircaſe, a lofty pinnacle with a weather-cock on it; and beneath in the belfry an excellent peal of eight ſtout bells. The Church is beautiful, the arches are ſemicircular, of Saxon architecture, the length near 100 feet, breadth 66, height of the middle aiſle 47 feet. It has galleries, a large and noble gilded organ, fine altar-piece, with a capital painting of the Transfiguration, and ſeveral elegant monuments. The hour is ſtruck on a bell elevated on the leads of the tower, in the front of which is a handſome Dial.

So ſtrict obſervers of the Sabbath were the people of this pariſh, that in 1679, at a veſtry then held, four perſons were judged guilty of a heinous crime, and were cited into the Spiritual Court for purloining the Lord's day in travelling to Bath on foot, to the great diſhonor of Almighty God and true Religion; for which they confeſſed their ſins in the ſaid Court, and paid 20s. for the uſe of the Pariſh.

St. JOHN BAPTIST Church; when and by whom it was built ſee page 36. The Church is handſome, 90 feet long and 24 broad; has a gallery, and a vault underneath. The tower ſtands upon the northern gate of the old City, has a dial to the North, and another to the South, and ſix bells, on the tenor of which is ſtruck the hour; and upon the tower is a neat ſpire of ſtone, with a cock, about 110 feet high.

St. MARK's Church, *College Green*. This was formerly called the *Gaunts* Church, and was collegiate. It was founded and built by the *Gaunts* and *Gourneys* about 1230, whoſe tombs and monuments are yet to be ſeen in the

the aiſle. The breadth of the Church next to the green is 39 feet, the length of the body of the Church 123 feet; the breadth, excluſive of the aiſle (which is not uſed for worſhip), 24 feet, the height 37. The tower is 91 feet high, has four pinnacles, and a peal of ſix bells. There are ſeveral good monuments both in the aiſle and in the body of the Church, which is built North and South. The organ is gilded, altar-piece and furniture are very handſome: it being a curacy, the property and under the patronage of the Corporation, who attend Divine worſhip in it, and therefore it is commonly called the *Mayor's Chapel.* In the front are a large Gothic window and freeſtone portico with five arches.

St. MARY LE PORT, commonly called *Maryport-Church*, was founded by William Earl of Gloceſter about 1170. It ſtands on a riſing ground above the Avon, from which there was a gradual deſcent to the River, where, *very anciently*, veſſels uſed to diſcharge their cargoes, whence came the title of Mary of the Port. This is a handſome Church, has two aiſles, the ſouthern is 107 feet long, the northern 73, and both 37 in breadth. The arches and pillars are neatly fluted and painted, the monuments, epitaphs, and altar, are worthy of notice. The tower is 70 feet high, crowned with battlements and pinnacles: to the top of the cock on the largeſt pinnacle over the projecting ſtair-caſe is about 85 feet; and in the upper ſtage are eight muſical bells.

St. MICHAEL's Church, on St. Michael's-hill. There was a Church here ſo early as 1193, but the preſent was founded in July 1775, and opened in June 1777. The outſide of the building is modern Gothic, ſuited to the old tower, which is preſerved, and is about 90 feet high, has four pinnacles, and a peal of ſix bells. This Church has three aiſles, ſupported by handſome pillars of freeſtone, is 62 feet broad and 77 feet long, excluſive of the tower to the Weſt, and the chancel to the Eaſt, has a ſpacious gallery, elegant organ with gilded pipes, handſome altar-piece, braſs branches, monuments, &c. and a vault under the whole Church for burial.

St.

St. NICHOLAS Church, near Briſtol-Bridge. There was a Church here ſo early as 1172: the preſent ſtructure was finiſhed 1768, is all of freeſtone in the modern Gothic; has a ſeries of ſeven large windows on each ſide, and a vault for burial beneath. This is a ſtately building of 100 feet long and 55 broad; and being a ſpacious lofty room without a pillar, the ceiling richly ornamented with ſtucco, and the pulpit (in the middle aiſle near the chancel), altar-piece, organ, and gallery, branches and other furniture very elegant, has a pleaſing effect. On the tower is a beautiful ſpire, which is 202 feet to the cock. The bells are a large, ſonorous, muſical peal of eight, and a ſtout bell in the middle of the ſpire which ſounds the hour. There are ſeveral monuments in the Church and vault, but the principal is that in the Church-porch, under the tower, of John Whitſon, Eſq. twice Mayor, Alderman, and four times Member of Parliament for this City, to which he was a great benefactor. Under a circular arch is his ſtatue, in a recumbent poſture, and over it an account of his various benefactions.

1741

In Memory of that great Benefactor to ys City John Whitſon Mercht. twice Mayor and Aldn. & four times Member in Parliament for ys City, who died in the 72d. year of his age. A. D. 1629. A worthy pattern to all that come after him. Out of his ſeveral Eſtates he bequeathed (viz)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To 52 Child-bed Women - - - | 52l. | pr. ann. | |
| To the Red Maids Hoſpital - - - | 120 | | |
| To the Redcliff free Grammar School | 8 | 10 | 6 |
| To the Merchants Alms-houſe - - | 26 | | |
| To poor Scholars at Oxford - - - | 20 | | |
| To poor Houſekeepers - - - - - - | 52 | | |
| To poor Widows - - - - - - - - | 26 | | |
| To St. Nicholas Pariſh - - - - - | 3 | | |

500l. to the uſe of the Merchants and poor Tradeſmen Intereſt free.

St.

St. PAUL's Church, *Portland-square.* The pariſh of St. James being very large, and the buildings rapidly increaſing, the parochial Church has been long inſufficient to contain the inhabitants; and an act of Parliament was procured to divide the Pariſh, and to erect a new Pariſh Church, dedicated to St. Paul. This was founded, April, 1789, opened on St. Paul's day, 1794; and is an elegant ſtructure of ſtone, in the Gothic ſtile. From the door under the tower to the altar its length is 110 feet, breadth 60. The roof is ſupported by lofty pillars of ſtone, with fancied capitals, and is beautifully arched and ſtuccoed over the middle aiſle. It has ſpacious galleries on three ſides, their front nearly ſemicircular, on the centre of which ſtands an excellent organ with gilded pipes in a caſe of Gothic conſtruction ſuitable to the ſtile of the church. The pulpit is placed under the arch at the entrance of the chancel. The tower is lofty, has three ſtages and ſmall pinnacles at the corners; on it ſtands a ſquare of leſs dimenſions, with pinnacles, which contains a bell that announces the hour; on this is another diminiſhed ſquare with ſmall pinnacles, which ſupports a large octangular pinnacle, crowned with a gilded vane. The whole ſomewhat reſembles the ſteeple of the Royal Exchange at London; and is 169 feet high. Ten bells are intended for it by the pariſh; of which, the treble, the ſixth, and a good deep tenor, are put up. The chandeliers are very elegant.

St. PETER and *Paul's Church* in Peter-ſtreet, a very ancient ſtructure, founded before the Norman conqueſt, and mentioned in a deed ſo early as 1130, has been often repaired, particularly in 1749, at a great expence; and at a much greater in 1795, when ſeveral of the pillars and arches were taken down and rebuilt, the ceiling of the middle aiſle neatly ſtuccoed, a new pulpit erected, and the Church newly painted, gilded, and ornamented. It is now, internally, a ſpacious and beautiful Church of three aiſles, the middle 111 feet long, and the two others 96 feet each. The roof, 36 feet high, is ſupported by Gothic pillars and arches, and the breadth is 54 feet. It

has

has a noble gilded organ, in a mahogany caſe; and ſome ſuperb and ancient monuments; one is within a Gothic arch, adorned with a deal of curious workmanſhip, and various arms without any inſcription; on a tomb is the figure of a lady, finely carved, who was of the family of the *Newtons* of Barrs-court. The tower is ſquare, very large or rather clumſy, above 80 feet high; built of rough, undreſſed ſtones, with battlements and pinnacles of freeſtone; has a ſpindle on the middle of the leads, which ſupports a gilded cock, a good peal of eight bells, and a clock and dial. The tenor ſounds the hour.

In this Church-yard was interred *Richard Savage*, ſon of the Earl of Rivers, a great genius, a good poet, but a very imprudent, and *therefore* an unhappy man. The calamities which he is ſaid to have ſuffered, and the cruelty of his Mother, the Counteſs of *Macclesfield*, were not ſo inimical to him, nor could they injure him ſo much, as his own ſuperfluous indulgences and egregious indiſcretions. Being arreſted in Briſtol, and confined for a debt, he wreaked his vengeance on the town in a poem, entitled, "London and Briſtol delineated." He died in Newgate, and was buried at the expence of the Gaoler.

St. PHILIP and JACOB's Church, in its Church-yard near the Old-market, is very ancient, being mentioned in *Gaunt's* deeds as parochial before 1200. It ſeems to have been built at different times; but the preſent Church is large, conſiſting of a body, ſide aiſles and chancel, the whole 126 feet in length, and about 60 in breadth. It has galleries and ſeveral handſome monuments: at the upper end of the northern aiſle is a human figure of ſtone, in a ſupplicating poſture, moſt probably of *Kemys*, who built that aiſle, which is ſtill called *Kemys's Aisle*. Mr. *Barrett* ſuppoſed that this was the buſt of Duke *Robert*, eldeſt ſon of *William* the Conqueror, removed from the Church of the Caſtle to this; but he was deceived by Chatterton; and Dr. *Gregory*, in his Life of that ingenious youth, fully expoſes the deception. It appears, indeed, from the *Saxon Chronicle*, that *Robert* was, in 1126 brought to Briſtol, and confined in the Caſtle, before he was ſent

to

to Cardiff Caſtle; but this does not prove any thing about the buſt in this church; nor is it probable that ſuch an unfortunate captive would be complimented with the ſculpture of his perſon. This church is ornamented with battlements and a handſome portico of ſtone; a good weſtern front, and a ſquare tower, with three ſmall pinnacles and a larger over the ſtair-caſe to the *cock*, the height of which is about 95 feet. In the tower is a good ſound peal of eight bells, a clock and dial in the front; the hour is ſtruck on a bell elevated on the leads, on account of the great extent of the in and out-pariſh, which is the largeſt in Briſtol, and greater than ſeveral Engliſh cities.

In 1751 an act was paſſed for dividing this pariſh, and for building a new Church in Kingſwood, which was begun in 1752, completed and dedicated to St. *George*. This is a handſome building of ſtone, in a modern ſtile, with three aiſles, and a lofty ſquare tower, and is one mile and a half from Briſtol, in the upper Bath-road. The living is in the gift of the Corporation. The Colliers of the Foreſt, were, forty or fifty years ago, ſo barbarous and ſavage, that they were a terror to the City of Briſtol, which they ſeveral times invaded; it was dangerous to go among them, and their dialect was the rougheſt and rudeſt in the nation; but by the labours of Meſſrs. *Whitfield* and *Wesley*, by the erection of a Pariſh Church, and ſome Meeting-houſes, and the eſtabliſhment of ſeveral ſunday and daily Schools, they are much civilized, and improved in principles, morals, and pronunciation.

St. STEPHEN's Church, *Clare-ſtreet*, was mentioned in deeds in 1304. The tower was erected about 1470, by John Shipward, a Merchant and Mayor of Briſtol, is ſquare, 140 feet high, has 177 ſtone ſteps up to the top, a ſonorous peal of eight bells, a clock and dial. This lofty tower is finely proportioned and ornamented; finiſhed with four pinnacles and battlements of hollow work ſo light and elegant that ſpectators are always ſtruck with its beauty; and connoiſſeurs approve it as one of the moſt elaborate ſpecimens of the *florid Gothic* in England. The pinnacle over the ſtair-caſe is circular, and

contains a bell that announces the hour. The middle aiſle of the Church is 88 feet long, and above 50 high; the ſouthern aiſle 88 feet long, and the northern only 60; the height of the ſide aiſles 25 feet, and the breadth of the whole 56. The pulpit, richly carved and decorated with cherubs' heads, the altar adorned with eight fluted Corinthian pillars, and all the pews and internal doors are of fine mahogany. Over the communion-table is painted a dove, for the Holy Ghoſt; and above that is a fine large painting repreſenting angels lifting up a veil, and diſcovering the glory of heaven; done by the late *Ross* of Bath. The monuments are worthy of attention; the principal is that of Sir George Snigge, Knt. of this City, Serjeant at Law, and one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

TEMPLE or *Holy Cross* Church, thus nominated from the Knights *Templars*, who wore a white habit, with a red croſs upon the left ſhoulder, and by whom it was founded in the reign of King Stephen, about the year 1145. This Church ſeems to have been built at different times, is ſpacious and lofty, and, after Redcliff Church, the largeſt in Briſtol. There is an elegant gilded organ on a gallery over the weſtern door; and the long aiſles, large windows and arches, lofty cieling, ſlender pillars, and light open area, have a pleaſing effect on ſpectators. The altar is rich, and adorned with four fine paintings,—Moſes and his rod, Aaron in his robes, and Peter and Paul, as large as life, in carved and gilded frames. There are ſeveral ancient braſſes, inſcriptions, and modern monuments, in this Church. It has three aiſles, and is from eaſt to weſt 159 feet, and 59 wide; the middle aiſle is 50 feet high. But one of the greateſt curioſities of Briſtol is *the leaning Tower of Temple*, the foundation of which has ſo ſunk, that it is widely ſeparated from the wall of the Church, and ſo impends at the ſouth-weſt corner, as to appear ready to tumble down. It is a venerable monument of antiquity; and though ſo lofty as 114 feet (ending in a plain cornice, without rail, battlement, or pinnacle) contains a good peal of eight bells,

which

which are commonly rung, and on which the quarters and hour are ſtruck, and chimes played at four, eight, and twelve: it is ſaid that when theſe are rung in full peal, if a baſon full of water be put on the leads of the tower, it will ſoon be emptied by the vibration of this apparently precarious yet permanent ſtructure. The beſt place in which to view this tower is about the middle of *Church-lane*, by the Church-yard wall.

St. THOMAS Church, St. *Thomas-ſtreet*, was mentioned in deeds ſo early as 1200, and was, next to Redcliff, the moſt elegant Gothic Church in the City, and equalled by very few. It has, on account of its great age, been lately taken down, and rebuilt in a modern and beautiful ſtile, by Mr. *Allen*, an *ingenious*, *ſcientific*, and the *principal* Architect of Briſtol; and finiſhed and opened on St. Thomas-day, 1793. Its preſent length is 120 feet, and breadth 58. The roof of the middle aiſle is lofty, and has a ſeries of windows on each ſide above the ſide aiſles. The organ, its gallery, the altar-piece, and other decorations of this Church are ſuperb and elegant, and the monuments various and handſome. The ancient tower, being judged ſtrong enough, is left; it is large, ſquare, built of hewn ſtone, has railing on the top, a gilded cock highly elevated from the middle, and contains a deep, grand, old peal of eight bells, on the tenor of which is ſtruck the hour. The pariſhioners intend to have the tower raiſed and modernized.

St. WERBURGH's Church, *Corn-ſtreet*. To this Saint are alſo dedicated the Cathedral of *Chester*, and a Pariſh Church in *Dublin*. *St. Werburga* was the daughter of Wulpherus, King of the *Mercians*, who after living immaculate with her huſband *Ceolredus* for three years, took the veil. Hiſtory relates that the Abbey out of which the ſee of *Chester* was formed had been originally a nunnery, founded about the year 660 by the above king, in favour of his daughter's indiſpoſition to a married life.* The original Church here was founded about 1190, and



* Pennant's Tour in Wales, page 174.—Collinſon's Beauties of Britiſh Antiquity, page 285.

the preſent tower built 1385: the Church being very old and much decayed, was taken down, rebuilt in the Gothic ſtile, and opened 1761. It has a very good freeſtone front, with large Gothic windows ſuitable to the tower, which was preſerved, and only the top of it altered and repaired. The preſent ſtructure has three aiſles, each 72 feet long, their breadth in the clear is 58 feet; the height of the middle aiſle, which is arched, is 26 feet, and of the two others 22 feet: the roofs are ſupported by fluted Gothic pillars and arches. The altar-piece and Church are beautifully painted and ornamented. There are ſeveral monuments; among which is that of *Nicholas Thorne*, an eminent Merchant of Briſtol, who founded the *City Grammar School*, and died 1546. The tower, a neat Gothic building, 100 feet high, conſiſts of four ſtages, well ornamented, crowned with a battlement of hollow work, and three ſolid pinnacles; but over the ſtair-caſe, which projects circularly at one corner, and contains 160 ſteps, there is a large pinnacle of hollow work, about 18 feet high to the vane. The third ſtage contains a peal of ſix bells.

At the *Cathedral* a Sermon is preached every Sunday Morning: Service begins at half after ten o'clock, and there are prayers in the evening at five. At St. *Auguſtine's*, the neighbouring pariſh Church, there are prayers in the morning and a ſermon in the afternoon. At *St. Mark's*, ſervice and a ſermon only in the forenoon, beginning about half after eleven o'clock. At all the other Churches there are ſervice and ſermons in the forenoon at half after ten o'clock (excepting *St. James* at eleven), and at three in the afternoon. There are lecture ſermons at *St. Werburgh's* every Sunday evening at ſix: at *St. Nicholas*, Tueſdays at four in the afternoon: at *St. Maryport*, Wedneſday Mornings at eleven: and at *St. John's*, Thurſdays at four in the afternoon. Briſtol is remarked for good Churches and organs, and like *York* and *Oxford* for a handſome ſhew of ſteeples, in moſt of which are excellent bells. There are, one peal of ten, ten peals of eight, and four peals of ſix: amounting to 114 bells rung in peal; beſides ſeveral for clocks and other uſes.

The

The CHAPELS of the eſtabliſhment are five:

DOWRY-SQUARE CHAPEL, for the uſe of the nobility and gentry reſorting to and reſiding at the Hotwells, was built and is ſupported by their voluntary ſubſcriptions. This is a plain building, has within it columns of freeſtone which ſupport the roof; a pulpit, and benches for the audience. In the ſeaſon, the congregation here is one of the moſt genteel and brilliant in the whole town. There is an elegant monument, worthy of notice, on which is the following inſcription:

Near this place are depoſited the remains of *SARAH STONHOUSE*, the *ſecond* Wife of *JAMES STONHOUSE*, M. D. more than twenty years Phyſician to the *Northampton Infirmary*, and afterwards Rector of *Great and Little Cheverel*, Wiltſhire.

Come, Reſignation, wipe the human tear
Domeſtic anguiſh drops o'er virtue's bier;
Bid ſelfiſh ſorrow huſh the fond complaint,
Nor from the God ſhe lov'd detain the Saint.
Truth, meekneſs, patience, honor'd Shade, were thine,
And holy hope, and charity divine:
Though *these* thy forfeit being could not ſave,
Thy faith ſubdu'd the terrors of the grave.
Oh! if thy *living* excellence could teach,
Death has a loftier emphaſis of ſpeech:
In death, thy laſt, beſt leſſon ſtill impart,
And write—*Prepare to die*—on every heart.

*Hannah More.*

She died December 10, 1788, aged 55 years.

BE SERIOUS.

FOSTER's CHAPEL, dedicated to the *three kings of Cologn*, was founded by John Foſter in 1504, who had been Mayor in 1481, and is ſituated in *Steep-ſtreet*, *St. Michael's*, the Rector of which pariſh is paid by the Chamberlain of Briſtol 10l. per ann. for prayers, and a monthly ſermon to be preached in this Chapel on Sunday evening.

COLSTON's CHAPEL, *St. Michael's-hill*. Here are prayers read by a clergyman every morning and afternoon, except when there is ſervice at *St. Michael's*.

TRINITY CHAPEL, *Lawford's-place.* This and the hoſpital were founded by John Barnſtaple, Merchant and Magiſtrate of Briſtol, in 1416. The Vicar of *St. Philip's* hath 8l. per annum to read prayers here every Thurſday and Saturday for ever, and for a ſermon and ſacrament on Holy Thurſday. This Chapel has been lately taken down to widen *Lawford's-place*, between Weſt-ſtreet and the Old-market, and is neatly rebuilt in the Gothic ſtile, with a ſmall turret containing a clock, bell, and dial to the ſtreet.

NEWGATE CHAPEL is decent and convenient, has galleries on three ſides. The Ordinary appointed by the Corporation has a handſome ſalary for performing divine ſervice in it.

There are alſo places of worſhip for all the denominations in England that are popular and prevalent, and which are as follow.

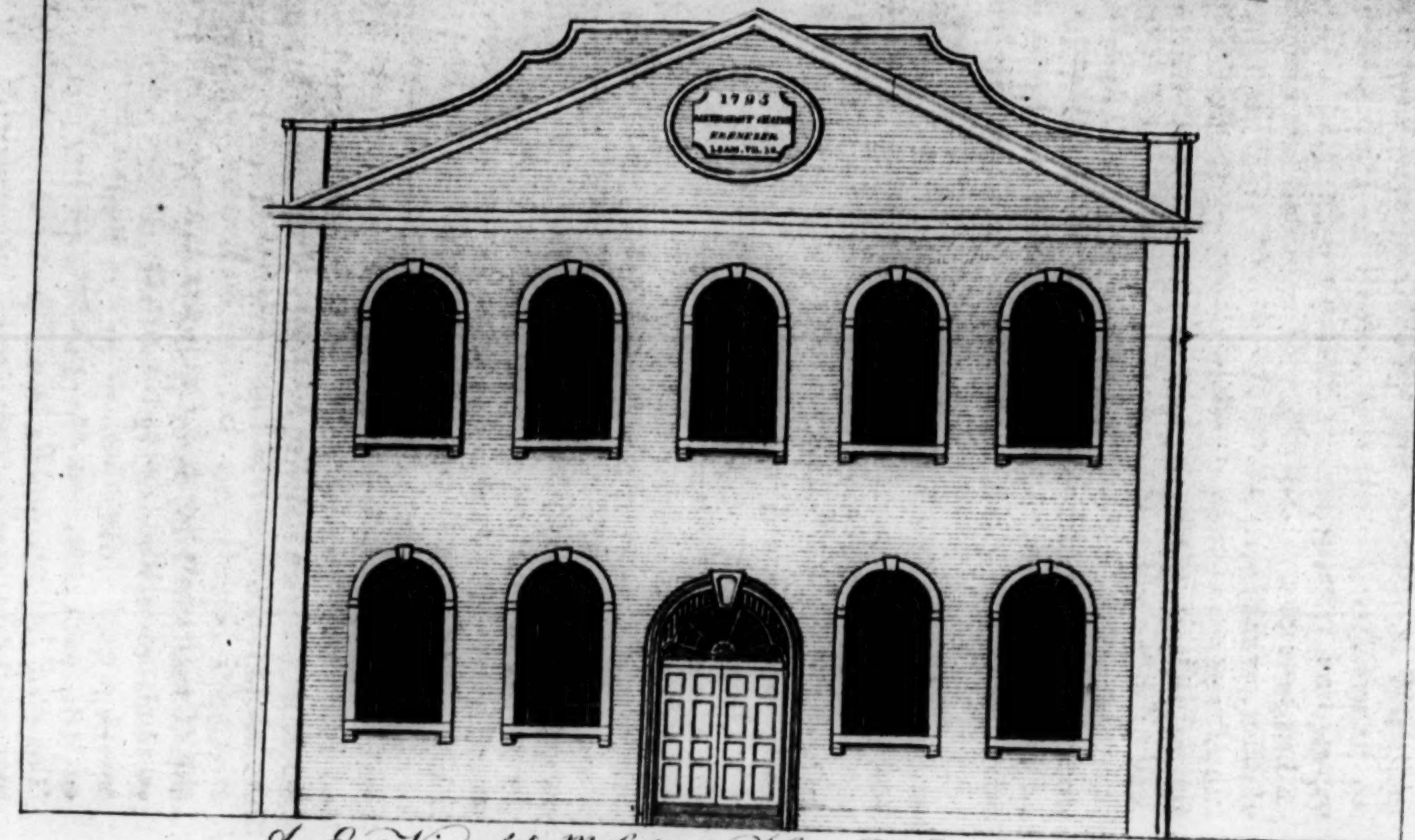
I. The Chapel, or Meeting-houſe for proteſtant Diſſenters, termed *Presbyterians*, in *Lewin's-mead street*. This has been lately rebuilt, is a large, elegant, and coſtly place of worſhip, and may be ranked among the principal public buildings. The front is of freeſtone, the lower part ruſticated, with a ſemicircular portico in the centre, ſupported by four Ionic columns. The ſuperſtructure is crowned with a lofty pediment. In the wings are two geometrical ſtair-caſes to the galleries, which are three, and ſupported by pillars of caſt iron. It is pewed below and above; has four ſtoves, one at each corner; and two veſtry-rooms for ladies and gentlemen.

II. *Bridge-street* Chapel, or Meeting-houſe, has a freeſtone front in the Gothic ſtile; within, four lofty columns of ſtone, which ſupport galleries on three ſides and the roof; two fire-places, and is very convenient and handſome.

III. *Caſtle-Green* Meeting-houſe for Proteſtant Diſſenters is lofty, elegant, and well lighted with large windows; has a circular dome in the ceiling, three deep galleries, their fronts and tops, the fluted pillars that ſupport them, the pulpit and the pews, are of mahogany.

IV. *Temple-street* Chapel; an ancient building, with Gothic

BRITISH MUSEUM
23 JY 79




*An East View of the Methodist New Chapel, King Street, Bristol.*

*Bristol. Printed and Sold by R. Edwards 1795.*

Gothic windows and curious roof, which was ſome years ago laudably opened for divine worſhip and inſtruction, by the late *Rev. Mr. Hoskins*, then a zealous, eloquent and pious calviniſtic Miniſter of this City.

V. *Broad-mead* Meeting-houſe; a handſome modern edifice; having three aiſles, and ſix large pillars of ſtone, ſupporting galleries on three ſides and the roof. This is for Baptiſts, as is alſo

VI. The *Pithay-Meeting*, which has been lately rebuilt, has galleries on three ſides, ſupported by ſmall pillars of mahogany; and two ſtout pillars of freeſtone which ſupport the croſs arch of the roof; the whole ſpacious and beautiful.

VII. The Meeting-houſe of the *FRIENDS*, in *Quakers'-friers*, *Rosemary-street*. This is a ſquare, ſpacious, and elegant houſe. The roof and galleries on three ſides are ſupported by large pillars of freeſtone; thoſe at the corners are tripled. The gallery for the ſpeakers is very handſomely wainſcotted.

VIII. The Meeting-houſe of the *Friends*, over the Bridge, *Temple-street*, is modern, ſquare, and neat, with galleries on three ſides.

IX. The *Tabernacle*, founded in 1753, by the late Rev. Mr. Whitfield, in *Penn-street Old-orchard;* is a large, light, regular, and convenient place of worſhip; having eight pillars of ſtone that ſupport the galleries on three ſides, and the roof, arched over the middle aiſle.

X. The primarily erected Chapel of the late Rev. *Mr. Wesley*'s Society, in *Broad-mead*, commonly called *Wesley's Room*, is a ſpacious Meeting-houſe, with ſix pillars of freeſtone, ſupporting galleries, and a large dwelling-houſe over the Chapel.—This is at preſent diſuſed.

XI. The new Chapel for this Society, in *Old King-street*, St. James's, is ſo large as 80 feet by 60, which is the breadth of its front. The lower ſeries of Windows are of the ſame dimenſions as the upper, ſo that the galleries, which are on three ſides, deep, and ſupported by pillars of caſt iron, are unuſually lofty, as is the building. The roof has no prop but the walls; the pulpit is elegant, and the whole has a light, pleaſing, and ſublime appearance.

Briſtol. Printed and Sold by R. Edwards 1793.

appearance. There is a lofty and bold Pediment which ſtands over the whole breadth of the front, in the centre of which on an oval ſtone is the following Inſcription: 1795. METHODIST CHAPEL. *Ebenezer*, 1 Sam. vii. 12.

XII. *Guinea-ſtreet* Chapel, in Mr. Weſley's connexion, above half a mile South from Briſtol-bridge. This has been greatly enlarged, has galleries on three ſides nearly ſemicircular, ſupported by fluted pillars of wood; and is very neat and decent.

XIII. *Portland-ſtreet Chapel*, Kingſdown, is ſpacious and handſome, has a large gallery, a painted altar-piece, a turret with a bell, and the ſervice of the Church of England read by preachers in Mr Weſley's connexion. The building of this Chapel was principally in conſequence of the exertions of the late *Captain Webb*, who had been a preacher for many years.

XIV. *Chapel* in *George's-ſtreet*, beyond Lawford's-place, occupied by the Baptiſts, originally built by a gifted brother, the Rev. Mr. *Dolman*, Baſket-maker, commonly called *Parſon Twig*; who went to London, and was afterwards ordained in the Church of England, a miniſter of which he died.

XV. A *New Chapel* for Independents, in *Weſt-ſtreet*, *Bedminſter*, built of ſtone, neat and convenient.

XVI. *Lady Huntingdon's* Chapel, St. Auguſtine's-place, has one large gallery, ſupported by ſmall pillars of wood. The ſervice of the Church of England is performed here by preachers in the connexion. The pulpit and reading deſks are ſupported by large white eagles, and ſtanding in a triangular form, have a pleaſing appearance.

XVII. *Hope-Chapel*, *Albermarle-row*, a regular modern Gothic building, founded by the Counteſs of *Glenorchy* and Lady *Hope*, who have marble monuments in it. Service in much the ſame ſtile as at Lady Huntingdon's.

XVIII. *Orchard-ſtreet Chapel*, for French Proteſtants, a neat building, in which divine ſervice is performed every Sunday in French.

XIX. The *Roman Catholic* Chapel, *Trenchard-lane*, a ſpacious Gothic building, lately erected; and to which Proteſtants and Diſſenters, as well as Catholics, fraternally and commendably contributed,

XX.

XX. *Moravian Chapel*, Upper Maudlin-lane. A neat ſtructure with ruſticated windows, and a gallery within that contains a good organ.

XXI. The *New Jerusalem Church*, St. James's-back; formerly the Romiſh Chapel, but ſince much enlarged and improved, with the addition of a gallery and organ.

XXII. The *Jew's Synagogue*, Temple-ſtreet, very well fitted up, painted and furniſhed with altar-piece, branches, candleſticks, &c.

*Gloria in supremis Deo, in terra pax, inter homines benevolentia.*

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## SECTION XIV.

*Of the Public Buildings appropriated to Magistracy and Administration of Justice; Tribute; Trade and Commerce; Literature and Amusement.*

THE GUILDHALL is an an ancient Gothic ſtructure, in *Broad-street*. Its front has been modernized, but bears the arms of King Edward the Firſt; over which, in a niche, is a ſtatue of *King Charles the Second*; on the ſouthern ſide of which are the windows of the Hall, and on the northern the large Gothic window of St. *George's Chapel*, where the Mayor and Sheriffs are annually elected on the 15th of September. The Building is 69 feet in front; the Hall is large and loſty; has every convenience for courts, and galleries for ſpectators at each end. Here are held the *General Gaol Delivery, Court of Nisi Prius, Quarter Sessions, the Sheriffs' Court, Court of Conscience, and Elections for Members.*

The COUNCIL-HOUSE, *Corn-street* or at the *Tolzey*, is a Building of ſtone with niches in the front, erected 1703, but much too ſmall for the City. It has a common Hall on a level with the ſtreet, a part of which is incloſed for the Mayor or ſome of the Aldermen, who attend here daily from 12 to 3 to adminiſter juſtice. In the Council chambers over this are ſeveral fine portraits

and

and pictures, in particular, of the *Earl of Pembroke, High Steward of Bristol*, a whole length; another of *Lord Clare*, and many others. Here are the Town-clerk's and Chamberlain's offices; and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-council meet to tranſact the public buſineſs.

The MANSION-HOUSE, *Queen-square*, is a corner houſe, built of brick, fitted up for the reſidence of the Mayor. The front has nothing extraordinary to recommend it to notice; and the ſide has a very mean and diſagreeable appearance. There has been added to it a large elegant hall or banqueting-room: and it is hoped that as the Magiſtracy have added a hall to their houſe, they will, in due time, add a houſe to their hall. *Mansion-house* is an adoption from London and not applicable to the place: *Mayoralty-house* is more definitive and proper. A new and noble edifice for this purpoſe might be erected by appropriating the 1000l. per ann. for the Mayor's ſalary to the expenſe. An opulent citizen can diſpenſe with ſuch a reward for ſerving his town. Every Mayor reſides in this houſe during the year of his office.

The CUSTOM-HOUSE, at the centre of the ſouthern ſide of Queen-ſquare, is a commodious, ſtately, building of brick, ornamented with ſtone; has a colonade of freeſtone pillars, with Ionic capitals before it; and in the front above, the regal arms, and the dial of a clock to ſhew the præterition of time. The large room, in which the principal buſineſs of this port is tranſacted, is about 70 feet long, and of breadth and height proportionable.

The EXCISE-OFFICE is at the north-weſt corner of the ſame ſquare, is a plain but good houſe of brick, appropriated to the buſineſs of the Exciſe; in which all matters relative to the Exciſe-duties in the port of Briſtol are regularly tranſacted by a Collector and various other officers.

The POST-OFFICE is a handſome and convenient building of freeſtone, near to the weſtern end of the Exchange, to which it is a wing, projecting forward into the ſtreet; and there is another building exactly ſimilar to it at the caſtern end.

The

BRITISH MUSEUM
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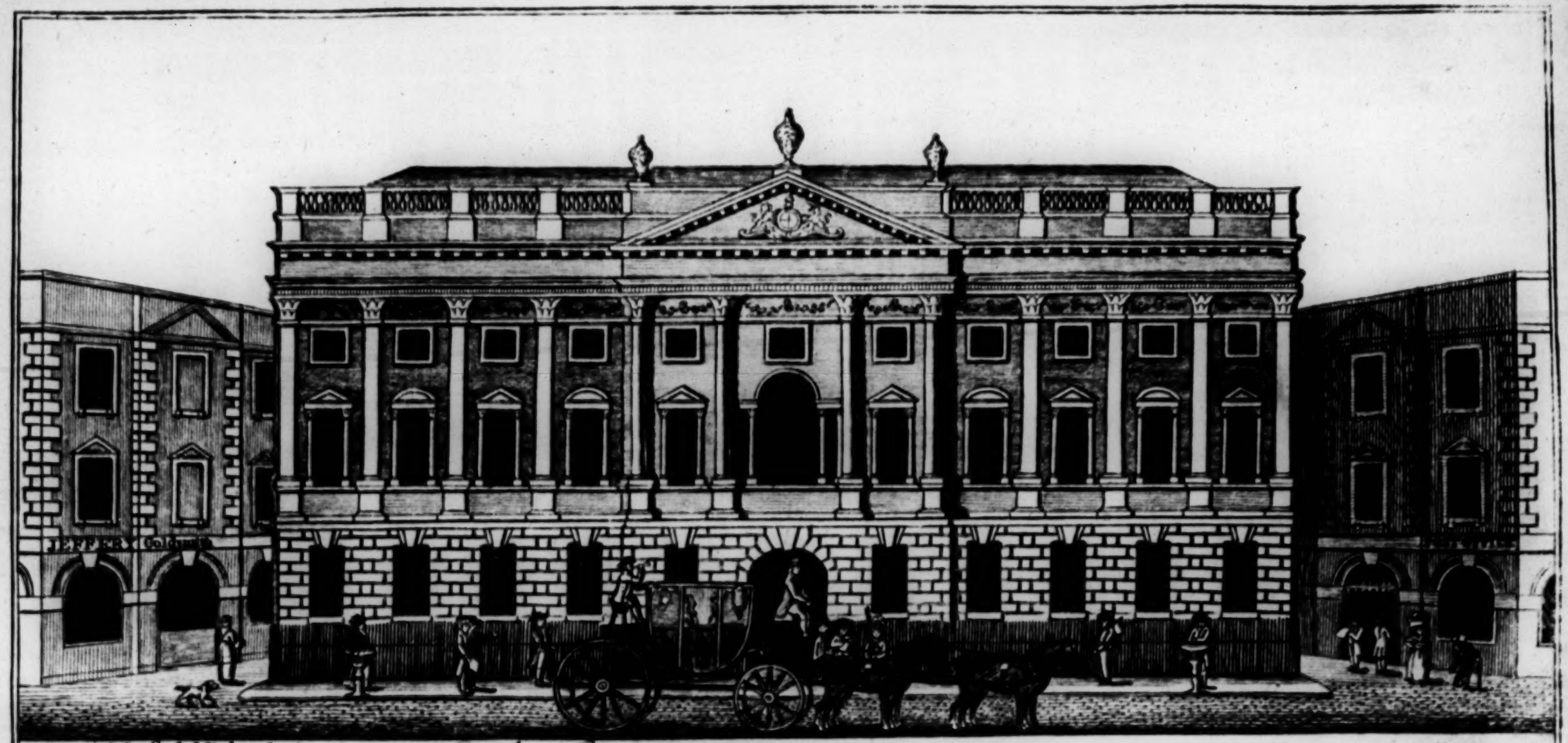


Morgan & Co. sculp.t Union Str.t

*North View of the* EXCHANGE *in* BRISTOL.

*Engrav'd for Edwards's Bristol Guide 1799.*

The EXCHANGE, *Corn-street*, built by Mr. Wood, architect of Bath, coſt 50,000l. and was opened 1743, This is a very beautiful and elegant ſtructure, 110 feet in front, and 148 in depth; the whole building, inſide and outſide, is of freeſtone. The principal front is upon a bold ruſtic baſement, the central part of which breaks forward. and makes a tetraſtyle of almoſt whole columns, with Corinthian capitals ſupporting a pediment, in the tympan of which are the king's arms carved in ſtone. The ſpaces between the capitals of the columns and pillaſters of the front, are filled with feſtoons which repreſent *Great Britain* and the four quarters of the world, with their product and manufactures. The ſouthern front is to the general market, conſiſts of a ruſtic arcade, which, and its ſuperſtructure, have a central projection, that ſupports a pediment containing the arms of the City; on which is a turret with a clock and two dials, North and South, one for the Exchange and the other for the Market. The place for the Merchants is a periſtile of the Corinthian order, 90 feet by 80, and capable of containing 1440 perſons. It is opened every day of trading from eleven till half after two. This edifice has now ſtood more than half a century, long enough to want ſome internal repairs, which were begun and finiſhed in 1796.

The MERCHANTS' HALL, *Prince's-street*, was built of freeſtone in 1701, but has lately been almoſt rebuilt, the front entirely, with great improvements. The acceſs to the principal door is by a flight of ſteps: on each ſide of the door in a niche is a large vaſe, on both of which are carved the Merchants' arms. Over the door, in a niche, is a buſt of King George III. ſaid to be a good likeneſs. The lobby leads into a lofty ſaloon, decorated at the upper end with a large mirror in a richly gilded frame, and two glaſs luſtres, ſuſpended from the ceiling by gilded chains. On the North of this ſaloon is the opening into the principal room. Theſe may be occaſionally ſeparated by folding glaſs doors fitted to a lofty arch embelliſhed with carving. This room has (ſuſpended by gilded chains) four beautiful glaſs luſtres, which, with the others, coſt

550l.

550l. Over the chimney the Merchants' arms are carved and emblazoned. There is here a half length painting of *Edward Colston, Esq.* ſaid to have been a ſtrong reſemblance. From this picture *Rysbrack* modelled a likeneſs of his face for his ſtatue in All-ſaints Church.

The COOPERS' HALL, *King-street*, built from a deſign of the late *Halfpenny*, Architect, is a very noble freeſtone edifice. The front ſtands on a low, ruſtic baſement, and is ornamented with four ſuperb columns, with Corinthian capitals, that ſupport an attic ſtory and lofty pediment, on which are the arms of the Company. The principal room is large and lofty, with chandeliers and a muſic gallery.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL, in *Taylors'-court, Broad-street*, is built of freeſtone, 70 feet long, and of proportional breadth. This has a muſic gallery, chandeliers, and other conveniencies, and is let out for public meetings, feaſts, and exhibitions.

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The buildings appropriated to Literature and Amuſements are various, in different parts of the Town and its appendages.

The CITY LIBRARY, *King-street*, is a handſome freeſtone building, containing a copious and excellent collection of ancient and modern authors, which are perpetually increaſing by donations and annual ſubſcriptions. The Librarian muſt always be a Clergyman, who has a Sub-librarian to aſſiſt him. Mr. *Catcott*, late Vicar of *Temple*, in this City, having bequeathed to this Library his whole muſeum of minerals, foſſils, and natural curioſities, with a valuable collection of books, a new wing of freeſtone is added for their reception. The ſubſcriptions are, four guineas at entrance, beſides a guinea in hand, and a guinea annually. Hours of attendance, eleven till two, ſix till nine (Saturdays excepted).

The THEATRE ROYAL, *King-street*, is a perfect model of elegance and convenience: the internal part round the pit is ſemicircular, and the whole decorated with carving, gilding, and painting. The late Mr. *Garrick*,

who

who ſurveyed it before it was quite finiſhed, pronounced it to be the moſt complete in Europe of its dimenſions, and wrote a prologue and epilogue, which were repeated by *Powell* and *Arthur* when it was opened, May 30, 1766. The ſcenes were painted by the late Mr. *French*, and are done in a maſterly ſtile. The theatrical performances here are little (if any) inferior to thoſe in London. Here amuſement, literature, ſometimes improvement and a *ſchool for elocution* are united. Theatrical oratory, whether tragic or comic, undoubtedly may be rendered uſeful as a ſtandard of pronunciation; and as a means of diminiſhing and gradually annihilating provincial improprieties and inelegancies.

The ASSEMBLY ROOM, *Prince's-ſtreet*, has a beautiful front of freeſtone, which conſiſts of a ruſtic baſement, with a central projection ſupporting four columns of the Corinthian order, which are coupled and crowned by an open pediment. On the frieze is the following ſentence in relief:

Curas Cithara tollit.
*Music diſpels Care.*

The room for balls and concerts is 90 feet long, and a lofty, highly finiſhed receptacle. It has three elegant glaſs luſtres; that in the middle is very large and brilliant: mirrors in carved frames; but above all, a moſt ſuperb orcheſtra, fitted up with great taſte. The drawing room is adjacent, and underneath that is a public coffee-room. There are aſſemblies here every other Thurſday during the winter; alſo on the King and Queen's birth-days, and other particular occaſions, which are conducted by a committee of gentlemen of this City, who have appointed *Joſeph Smith, Eſq.* Maſter of the Ceremonies, who has ball annually.

*The following are the preſent Rules, viz.*

That the Aſſembly ſhall be ſupported by a ſubſcription of two guineas from each ſubſcriber, to be paid to the Treaſurer at the firſt opening thereof.

That the admiſſion of every new ſubſcriber ſhall be by the conſent of the majority of the committee.

That no gentleman, inhabitant of the City or the environs ſhall be admitted to the Aſſembly without becoming a ſubſcriber.

That non-reſidents ſhall pay five ſhillings for each night's admiſſion.

That all officers in his Majeſty's ſervice, who are not ſubſcribers, be admitted as non-reſidents, paying five ſhillings each night of admiſſion.

That every ſubſcriber be entitled to two ladies' tickets.

That the minuets begin at half paſt ſix o'clock and end at eight, when country dances are to commence.

That no children in frocks be admitted to dance minuets.

That in country dances the ladies ſhall draw for their places, which ſhall be claimed and taken in the firſt dance, or loſe the benefit thereof.

That in country dances the Maſter of the Ceremonies ſhall have the privilege of complimenting three ladies, being ſtrangers, with the three firſt places.

The ladies changing partners ſhall maintain their reſpective places, but not the gentlemen.

That any lady who has not drawn for places coming into a ſet ſhall go to the bottom.

That the top couple, after calling one dance, ſhall retire to the bottom.

That every couple going down with a dance will be expected to go up the ſame.

If it be thought neceſſary by the Maſter of the Ceremonies to have two ſets at country dances, every ſecond couple to be drawn off into another ſet.

That ladies ſhall not be admitted in hats.

That the balls be once a fortnight, and continue till the ſubſcription-money be expended.

That at eleven o'clock all dancing ſhall ceaſe, and the muſicians retire at the ſignal of the Maſter of the Ceremonies, excepting on his benefit, or any public night, when the time of breaking up is left to his own diſcretion.

That all expences be paid out of the ſubſcription-money, and the number of Aſſemblies be determined according as there ſhall be a ſufficiency in the hands of the Treaſurer for their ſupport.

That whatever money may be taken for the admiſſion of non-ſubſcribers, ſhall be laid out at the end of the ſeaſon in a cotillion ball.

That in caſe of any breach of theſe regulations, complaint ſhall be made to the Maſter of the Ceremonies, whoſe authority will be ſupported by every member of the ſociety.

That Mr. Smith be continued Maſter of the Ceremonies on the uſual plan: that he provide ſix good muſicians to compoſe the band: and that he be attentive to theſe regulations, and ſuch others as the committee ſhall judge neceſſary to ſuperadd

That theſe Rules be printed, and a copy of them ſent to every ſubſcriber.

Here are alſo public concerts during the winter, under the conduct of a committee of gentlemen, who take care to engage the beſt vocal and inſtrumental performers. The ſubſcribers pay two guineas each, and are entitled to two tickets for the admiſſion of ladies. Gentlemen living in Briſtol, or its vicinity, are not admitted unleſs they become ſubſcribers. Non-reſidents pay five ſhillings for their admiſſion.

GLOCESTER HOUSE, *Paradise-row;*

LOWER ROOM, ditto;

YORK HOUSE, *Glocester-place;* which are *Assembly-rooms*, and principally frequented by the nobility and gentry who arrive to drink the waters and take the air, are more particularly noticed in another part of this Work.

The EQUESTRIAN THEATRE,. *Limekiln-lane;* built in 1791 for exhibitions of horſemanſhip. This is of conſiderable length and breadth. The eaſtern part is fitted up ſemicircularly for ſpectators.

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## SECTION XV.

*Of the Schools, Hospitals, Almshouses, and charitable Foundations and Institutions of Bristol.*

1. THE CITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, in *Unity-street*, near to the *College-green*, for the inſtruction of the ſons of citizens in *Latin* and *Greek*, originally founded by *Robert* and *Nicholas Thorne*. This has two maſters, both Clergymen of the Church of England. The principal maſter dwells in the houſe, and the aſſiſtant has an allowance for a houſe, each have handſome ſalaries: the School has two fellowſhips, of thirty pounds a year each, at St. *John's College, Oxford;* two exhibitions of ten pounds a year each, two others of ſix, and one of five.

2. The COLLEGE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, in Lower College-green, founded by Henry the 8th, at the ſame time with the Biſhoprick. This is competently endowed, and the maſter is Præcentor of the Cathedral.

3. Queen Elizabeth's GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, kept in St. *Mary*'s Chapel, at the eaſtern end of Redcliff-church has ſeveral endowments, and a ſtatue of the royal donor in the School.

4. COLSTON's SCHOOL, in St. Auguſtine's Place, for cloathing, lodging, boarding, educating, for ſeven years, and apprenticing, 100 Boys, with a fee of 15l. each.

5. The CITY-SCHOOL, Chriſtmas-ſtreet, for maintaining, cloathing, and educating, for ſeven years, and apprenticing, 50 Boys, with 10l. each.

6. The RED MAIDS SCHOOL, College-green, for 40 Girls, who are admitted from 8 to 10, and lodged, cloathed, boarded, and inſtructed, till they are 18.

7. COLSTON's CHARITY-SCHOOL, Temple-ſtreet, for cloathing and teaching 40 Boys: has a capital painting of the founder.

8. REDCLIFF CHARITY-SCHOOL, Pile-ſtreet, for cloathing and teaching 40 Boys to read and write.

9. PRESBYTERIAN CHARITY-SCHOOL, Stokes-croft, for teaching 30 Boys and 30 Girls reading, writing, ſewing, &c.

10. CHARITY-SCHOOL, Temple-ſtreet, for teaching 40 Girls to read and ſew.

11. CHARITY-SCHOOL, Redcliff-hill, for teaching 30 Girls to read and ſew.

12. ELLBRIDGE's CHARITY-SCHOOL, St. Michael's Hill, for teaching 24 Girls to read and write.

13. DISSENTERS' CHARITY-SCHOOL, Bakers'-hall, Quakers'-friers, for about 50 Boys and Girls.

To theſe we add, with ſincere pleaſure, no leſs than fourteen BENEVOLENT SCHOOLS in the pariſhes of St. *James* and St. *Paul*, in which 450 poor Boys and Girls are *daily* taught reading, ſewing, &c. cloathed for Divine Worſhip once a year, and conducted by the maſters and miſtreſſes every Sunday to St. James's church.

A *daily* School of a ſimilar inſtitution has been eſtabliſhed for the pariſhes of St. Michael and St. Auſtin. There are alſo *Sunday-ſchools* in moſt of the other pariſhes, and

ſeveral

ſeveral in St. George's pariſh in Kingſwood among the colliers.

The HOSPITALS, ALMSHOUSES, and CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, are ſo numerous, that we muſt content ourſelves with little more than announcing them.

1. St. PETER's HOSPITAL, in St. Peter-ſtreet, is the general Hoſpital for the poor of the whole City, including ſuperannuated perſons, orphans, and idiots; and it has a ward for lunatics. Vagrants and beggars are taken up and ſent hither. The building is ancient and very ſpacious, and was the manſion of Thomas Norton, Eſq. M. P. for Briſtol, in 1399; afterwards *the Mint* for coinage of money, which is now its moſt general title; and in the 8th of William the 3d. erected into the *City-hoſpital*, with a governor, deputy, treaſurer, guardians, phyſician, apothecary, chaplain, and other officers. It is ſupported by annual aſſeſſments on the pariſhes of Briſtol, for the total amount of which ſee p. 67.

2. BRISTOL INFIRMARY, Marlborough-ſtreet, St. James's, has lately been rebuilding on a more extenſive ſcale than heretofore. The main body and northern wing are compleated, and are ſpacious and lofty; it is hoped that the ſpirit and tried benevolence of the opulent citizens of Briſtol will ſoon enable the truſtees to erect the ſouthern wing, which would complete the building, and render it an ample receptacle for invalids and caſualties. This is a moſt excellent, liberal, and unlimited, Inſtitution: all perſons, without regard to country, colour, or dialect, who are accidentally injured, are, on application, immediately admitted without any recommendation whatſoever; and all perſons of town or country, labouring under *acute* or *chronical* diſorders, by a note from a ſubſcriber, are admitted on Mondays and Thurſdays. This Charity is ſupported by annual ſubſcriptions and donations; and as conſiderable ſums are paid towards it, there is no doubt that the *Truſtees* and *Viſitors* will take *very particular care* that they are *not deceived* in the application and expenditure of the public

money, and in the treatment of and proviſion for *the Patients*, for whoſe uſe the Charity was inſtituted. This is now the principal City or County Infirmary in the weſt of England, has generally about 150 in-patients, and aſſiſts numerous out-patients with advice and medicine. It has ſeveral phyſicians, ſurgeons, a reſident apothecary, and a chaplain who reads prayers in the ſeveral wards.

3. The ASYLUM for *Orphan Girls*, lately eſtabliſhed at *Hook's-mills*, about a quarter of a mile from the end of Wilder-ſtreet, St. Paul's, in a pleaſant and healthy ſituation; where a neat chapel has been erected, and a Chaplain appointed for performing divine ſervice every Sunday, twice in ſummer and once in winter.

4. MERCHANTS' HOSPITAL, King-ſtreet, for 19 Seamen, and 12 Seamen's Widows; each of whom receives Three Shillings weekly, the elder Brother five. They have various other benefactions. This building was begun in 1696, and finiſhed two years after, ſo as to complete the four ſides, which incloſe a ſquare garden. Oppoſite to the entrance from the ſtreet are the following lines:

Free from all Storms, the Tempeſt, and the rage
Of Billows, we ſecurely ſpend our age.
Our weather-beaten Veſſels here repair;
Have from the generous Merchants and their care
An harbouring here; we put no more to ſea
Until we launch into Eternity!
But leſt our Widows which we leave behind
Should want relief, they here a ſhelter find.
Thus all our anxious cares and ſorrows ceaſe,
Whilſt our kind Founders turn our toil to eaſe.
May they be with an endleſs Sabbath bleſt,
Who have afforded unto us this reſt.

5. COLSTON's ALMSHOUSE, St. Michael's hill, built 1691. The front and two ſides are of freeſtone. It has in the centre a Chapel neatly adorned; 24 apartments and other conveniencies for 12 Men and 12 Women. The elder Brother receives Six Shillings, and the others Three

Three Shillings, weekly; and each 12 ſacks of coal a year, with various other donations. The Clergyman, who reads prayers twice a day, has 20l. per annum.

6. TRINITY-HOSPITAL, or Dial-Almſhouſe, Old Market, for 22 Widowers and Widows above fifty years old; each of whom have Three Shillings a week, &c.

7. TRINITY-HOSPITAL, oppoſite to the other, for 24 Women; 12 of whom have Three Shillings weekly, and the other 12 Two Shillings, ſhifts, coal, &c.

8. St. NICHOLAS ALMSHOUSE, King-ſtreet, for 16 elderly Women, who have many benefactions, and weekly payments from St. Peter's Hoſpital.

9. FOSTER's ALMSHOUSE, Steep-ſtreet, St. Michael's, founded in 1482, for ſeven Men and ſeven Women who have each Two Shillings and Sixpence a week, and other liberal donations.

10. ALDERMAN STEPHEN's ALMSHOUSE, Old Market, for 16 Freemen's Widows, or Daughters, each of whom has Three Shillings a week.

11. ALDERMAN STEPHEN's HOSPITAL, Temple-ſtreet, for 12 old Women, Widows or Daughters of Freemen, who have each Three Shillings a week.

12. MERCHANT-TAYLORS' HOSPITAL, Merchant-ſtreet, has nine apartments for ſingle or married people. The weekly payments are Three Shillings to each apartment, &c.

13. RIDLEY's HOSPITAL, Milk-ſtreet, a neat building of freeſtone, for 10 Batchelors and Maids, each of whom receives Ten Shillings a month, &c.

14. STRANGE's or St. JOHN's ALMSHOUSE, Tower-lane ſteps, for 13 old Women.

15. ALL-SAINTS ALMSHOUSE, Tower-lane ſteps, for 8 old Women; both theſe laſt well endowed.

16. BURTON's ALMSHOUSE, Long-row, for 16 Widows, who have Two Shillings a week each from St. Thomas Pariſh, and ſeveral other valuable donations.

17. PRESBYTERIAN ALMSHOUSE, Stoke's-croft, for 12 Women. This, with the School, form one ſpacious, decent, building, on three ſides of a large court;

court; and were founded 1722, by Mr. Abraham Hooke, Merchant, and Proteſtant Diſſenter. The women receive Two Shillings a week, &c. from the Treaſurer.

18. Dr. WHITE's HOSPITAL, Temple ſtreet, for ſix Men and ſix Women, each of whom receives Three Shillings a week each, &c.

19. St. JAMES's POOR-HOUSE, Barrs lane, for 12 Women; 11 of whom have Two Shillings and Sixpence a week, the 12th only Two Shillings.

20. SPENCER's ALMSHOUSE, Lewin's-mead, for 12 perſons upwards of 50 years old; who receive payment from St. Peter's Hoſpital, and many other aſſiſtances.

21. GIFT-HOUSE, St. James's Back, for ſix Widows or Maidens, who receive weekly payments of Two Shillings and Sixpence, and Two Shillings a week from St. Peter's Hoſpital, and other benefactions.

22. POOR HOUSE, St. James's Back, for four Perſons, who receive money and cloaths weekly and occaſionally from the Churchwardens of St. James.

23. TUCKERS' HALL, Temple-ſtreet, for ſix old Men or Women.

24. WEAVERS' HALL, Temple-ſtreet, for four Widows of Weavers, who receive various legacies.

25. BAPTIST POOR-HOUSE, Milk-ſtreet, for five old Women, who each receive One Shilling and Sixpence weekly.

26. BAPTIST POOR-HOUSE, Redcroſs-ſtreet, for four aged Perſons; the charity is under the direction of the Deacons of the Broad-mead and Pithay Meetings.

27. REDCLIFF POOR-HOUSE, called *Roger Magdalen's of Nonney*, without Temple-gate, conſiſts of 11 apartments. The Perſons admitted, who are ſeven, have Two, and ſome, Three Shillings a week.

28. REDCLIFF-HILL ALMSHOUSE, founded by Mr. Canynges, for 14 perſons, ſome of whom receive 2s. a week, and others 1s. 6d. with cloaths, &c.

29. HOUSE OF MERCY, Colſton's parade, founded by the late Mr. William Fry, for 12 widows; but I know not what exhibitions.

30. St.

30. St. PHILIP's POOR HOUSE, Pennywell-lane, a neat and ſpacious building, replete with the poor of that large and populous pariſh.

31. The WORK-HOUSE of the Friends, New-ſtreet, a handſome and regular edifice.

32. ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND, Callowhill-ſtreet, ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription.

To all theſe exhibitions we muſt add, the DISPENSARY for lying-in women; an annual ſubſcription for the *diſcharge of debtors* confined in Newgate; ſubſcriptions for the recovery of perſons apparently *drowned*; and for the relief of *ſtrangers*: the ſeveral annual feaſts, viz. of the *Clergy*, of the *Nobility* and *Gentry*, natives of the county of *Glocester*; of the gentlemen of the *Anchor*, *Dolphin*, and *Grateful* Societies; at all of which very conſiderable ſums are collected for various charitable purpoſes, and faithfully applied; to the honor of the Merchants, Gentry, Clergy, and opulent Citizens of Briſtol.

Moſt of the *Hospitals* and *Almshouses* are ſo liberally endowed as entirely to provide for and maintain their inhabitants: and to all of them there are annexed ſome donations or emoluments that alleviate the burdens of life, and afford relief and comfort in declining years. Beſides about 12,000l. raiſed annually for the parochial poor, 5970l. a year are diſburſed for the other poor of Briſtol; and there are conſtantly 1032 perſons in the ſeveral hoſpitals who live wholly upon public charity; excluſive of thoſe in the Poor-houſe in St. Philip's, and of the poor rates in the out pariſhes of that and St. James.

It may not be improper juſt to notice here, *Alderman Whitson's Gift-money* to poor houſekeepers and lying-in women; and Dr. *Thomas White*'s 100l. annually for repairing the highways about Briſtol.

We ſhould not forget the numerous and reſpectable Society of the Captains of Ships, who meet together in autumn at the *Bush Tavern*, and go in proceſſion to the *Cathedral*, to attend divine ſervice and a ſermon, then proceed to ſome public hall to dinner, and afterwards ſubſcribe

ſcribe liberally to the ſupport of a fund for the maintenance of the widows of any of their deceaſed members.

This City has a long liſt of benefactors to boaſt of, who have left large ſums of money or eſtates in land to charitable uſes. The Corporation of Briſtol have, to their honor, recorded them all in a book, open to the inſpection of the whole body, where the wills are all inſerted, the lands deſcribed which are allotted for their ſupport, and their ends aſcertained, ſo that nothing but wilful inattention and neglect can ever occaſion their being miſapplied or loſt. *Barrett* in his hiſtory gives a long liſt of donations to the City in lands and money, which are to a vaſt amount, but too numerous to inſert in a work of this limitation.

Majeſtic Briſtol! Charity is thine;
To ſpeak thy goodneſs high and low combine:
Thy liberal hand provides the needy old
A bleſt aſylum from the winter's cold;
Where, whilſt they ſit around the cheerful blaze,
Their grateful tongues are laviſh of thy praiſe.
Immortal COLSTON firſt devis'd a plan
That breath'd of heaven, and dignify'd the man.
An hundred boys by him are daily fed,
Cloth'd by his bounty, and to learning bred.
Thoſe in his ſchool with gratitude declare,
His *worth* how ſacred, and his *name* how dear!

THORN.

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## SECTION XVI.

*Repreſentation, Earldom, Newſpapers, literary State of Briſtol; Brandon-hill, and ſummary particulars.*

BRISTOL was a Borough at the conqueſt; and very early ſent two burgeſſes to Parliament by ancient preſcription. A liſt of its repreſentatives is extant from the 23d of Edward I. 1295. None can vote for members, but thoſe who are freemen by birth, freehold, ſervitude, purchaſe, donation, or by marrying a freeman's daughter.

The

The number of freemen are from 7 to 8000. The preſent repreſentatives are Lord *Sheffield* and *Charles Bragge*. Eſq.

The Earldom of Briſtol was formerly in the family of *Digby*; it is now in that of *Hervey*. The preſent Earl is a clergyman: the Right Rev. Frederick Hervey, Lord Hervey, D. D. Biſhop of Derry in Ireland.

There are five Newſpapers printed here weekly. The *Briſtol Mercury* is publiſhed on Monday morning by *Bulgin* in Broad-ſtreet: The *Briſtol Gazette* on Wedneſday evening by *Pine* and *Son*. in Wine-ſtreet: On Saturday morning are publiſhed, *Sarah Farley*'s Journal, by *Routh*, Bridge-ſtreet; *Bonner* and *Middleton*'s Journal, by *Bonner*, Caſtle-green; and *Felix Farley's* Journal, by *Rudhall*, Small-ſtreet. The other papers in common circulation are, the London, and thoſe of Bath, Gloceſter, Sherborne, &c.

Since the days of Savage, it has been too much the cuſtom to attribute dullneſs and inſipidity to the inhabitants of this place. It cannot, reaſonably, be expected that literature ſhould flouriſh ſo much in a merely maritime and trading City, as in the Metropolis, or the Univerſities. The encouragements exhibited in *London* to perſons of genius and good information, will undoubtedly attract thither the greater part of the moſt eminent characters in every branch of ſcience. But the names of *Chatterton*, *More*, *Yearsley*, *Southey*, &c. will be ſufficient to reſcue Briſtol from the charges of native dullneſs and incapacity of ſcience. There are many connexions, engagements, and emoluments, which detain here ſome ſcientific and valuable characters. Dr. *Beddoes* may be mentioned as a reſidentiary ornament, and a promoter of every laudable undertaking. Mr. *Henry Clarke*, form Mancheſter, Mathematician, Natural and Experimental Philoſopher, and ſkilful Linguiſt, is a valuable acquiſition to Briſtol, and more than a ſubſtitute for the late Mr. *Benjamin Donne*.

The literary taſte of Briſtol is not a little promoted by the eſtabliſhment of a public Library, already noticed among the public buildings. This is conducted on as liberal a plan as any in the kingdom; books on either ſide of every queſtion, whether of religion or politics, being freely

freely admitted. Of late years there has been a great increaſe of bookſellers' ſhops, of demand for books, and of circulating libraries. Public gardens and ſocial amuſements are not ſo much encouraged here as in Bath and London. From this circumſtance, the inhabitants have been ſtigmatized with want of taſte, and ſordid devotion to Plutus. Another and more probable reaſon may be aſſigned for this, namely, the great number of diſſenters and prevalence of religious ſects in Briſtol, whoſe places of worſhip exceed in number the Churches of the Eſtabliſhment; and by many of theſe, attendance on theatrical exhibitions and muſical parties is deemed not only vain, but vicious.

Strangers who ſhall be deſirous to view the City, may be recommended to *Brandon Hill*, a pleaſant, lofty conic eminence or mount, about 250 feet in perpendicular height from its baſe, from which it riſes almoſt to a point, and is partly covered with verdure and ſome buſhes, on which the neighbouring laundreſſes dry their linen. It is named from a chapel dedicated to St. Brendanus, which has been long demoliſhed: affords a beautiful view of Briſtol, of the Country for many miles round, and the Avon at the foot of the Hill. It appears to be a rock covered with a thin ſtratum of earth, which in ſome places is deficient and leaves the ſtones bare. The rock is valued by artiſts for grinding colours. In the time of Charles the I. the top of this Hill was fortified by the Monarchy againſt the Parliament; and part of the walls and trenches yet remain. Mr Thorne's deſcription of the proſpect from hence merits our notice: —

To *Brandon Hill* my journey I purſue,
From whence *Briſtolia* forms a pleaſing view.
Now, on its ſummit, as I muſing ſtray,
I trace the ſpot where hoſtile Britons lay;
But *diſcord*, now, and *civil wars*, are o'er,
And joy, and *commerce*, bleſs *Briſtolia*'s ſhore:
Now, from each quarter, clouds of ſmoke appear,
Mount their black columns, and diſſolve in air;

Buildings

Buildings ſuperb: and lofty ſpires, ſurpriſe
The gazer's ſenſes, and enchant his eyes;
Whilſt to his ears, in quick vibration, come
The noiſe of works, and City's ceaſeleſs hum:
The ſhouts of ſailors, as their caſtles ride,
With waving ſtreamers on the chryſtal tide;
All which declare, to Briſtol's buſy throng
That *commerce*, *wealth*, and *industry* belong.

As Briſtol is ſurrounded with many delightful Hills, the proſpects of the City are various and beautiful. The Park, St. Michael's, was one of the moſt pleaſing places about the town, but has been ſomewhat defaced by preparations for building: this preſents views of the new buildings at the weſtern part of the City, and of the houſe of the late THOMAS TYNDALE, Eſq. at the Fort, which is a capital manſion, built of ſtone, with three diſſimilar fronts toward the Park.

Briſtol, its appendages, and environs, contain about ſix hundred ſtreets, ſquares, open places, alleys, and courts; have forty-ſeven ſuperb or handſome places of worſhip; ten markets for various commodities; four hotels; fifty inns and taverns; ſeven banking-houſes; and four priſons; is the capital City, Key, and great Mart of the weſtern parts, and one of the principal Cities of Europe.

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## SECTION XVII.

*Brief Accounts of some eminent Persons and Authors, natives of Bristol; abridged from Barrett's History, &c.*

THE firſt diſcoverer of *Newfoundland*, SEBASTIAN CABOT, was born in Briſtol of Genoeſe parents. He received a commiſſion from Henry the VII, who ordered a ſhip to be victualled and manned for him at Briſtol, to make American diſcovery: he found the in-

habitants of the Iſland cloathed with the ſkins of beaſts, and great plenty of bears who catched fiſh with their claws. King Edward VI. 1549, granted to this SEBASTIAN an annuity of 166l. for his natural life, and appointed him Grand Pilot of England.

WILLIAM OF WORCESTER, Prieſt of St. James's Pariſh, was born on St. James's Back; his father was a Skinner and Glover. In 1431 he was ſent to Hartſhall in Oxford. He is ſaid to be the firſt who tranſlated any of CICERO's Works into Engliſh, which was his Diſcourſe on *Old Age*, preſented by him to W. WAINFLEET, Biſhop of *Winchester*, 1473; and he complains that his preſent was without any beneficial effect to himſelf. To him we are indebted for his Latin notes on Briſtol, written about the year 1480, which contain particular deſcriptions of the churches, religious houſes, ſtreets, lanes, and every thing worthy of notice in this City. His manuſcript lay long hid in *Bennet-College, Cambridge*, but was decyphered and publiſhed by Mr. NASMITH in 1778.

WILLIAM CANNYNGES, a principal merchant and foreign trader, a friend and patron of learning and religion, a benefactor to the poor, and the repairer and finiſher of Redcliff-church, was born in Briſtol, and was five years old at his father's death in 1405. His brother THOMAS was then ten years old, was afterwards ſent to London, became a grocer there, and ſerved the office of Lord Mayor in 1456, the very year in which his brother WILLIAM was Mayor of Briſtol; ſo that London and Briſtol, the two principal trading Cities, had two brothers for Mayors in the ſame year.

ROBERT and NICHOLAS THORNE, who founded and endowed the principal Grammar-ſchool in this City, were natives of it; bleſſed with plentiful fortunes, and with liberal and benevolent minds.

TOBIAS MATHEWS, Archbiſhop of York, was born on Briſtol-bridge. He was a very noted, frequent, and eloquent Preacher. He kept an exact account of all the ſermons he preached, by which it appears, that when Dean of Durham he preached 721, when Biſhop of that

dioceſe 550, and when Archbiſhop 721, in all 1992. He preſented to the citizens of Briſtol many books towards forming a library "for the uſe of Aldermen and Shopkeepers," and died 1628.

Dr. WILLIAM THOMAS, Biſhop of Worceſter, was the ſon of John Thomas, Linen-draper on Briſtol-bridge, and born 1613. He was educated at St. *John's College, Oxford*, deprived of his living by the Parliament in 1644, and made Biſhop of Worceſter in 1683. He refuſed to publiſh King James's declaration for liberty of conſcience, and alſo to take the oaths to King William, and while preparing to leave his palace and biſhoprick died in the 76th year of his age.

EDWARD COLSTON, Eſq. was born here 1636, lived in *Small-ſtreet*, where he was a very ſucceſsful Merchant, never inſured a ſhip and never loſt one, and acquired a very large fortune, the principal part of which he expended in doing good. Having been choſen to repreſent this City in Parliament, and his buſineſs in London increaſing, he removed thither. He ſent 3000l. at one time, by a private hand, to free the debtors in Ludgate. At another time he ſent 1000l. to relieve the poor at Whitechapel. He annually freed debtors for ſmall debts in Whitechapel priſon and the Marſhalſea; and twice a week had a quantity of beef dreſt, which, with the broth, was diſtributed to all the poor around him. In his more advanced years he lived a retired and devotional life at Mortlake in Surrey. His partiality and great benefactions to Briſtol are well known: and notwithſtanding all his public donations he left more than 100,000l. among his relations and dependents. What adds greatly to his character, is, that he performed his principal works of charity in his life and health; he delighted in beneficence; was an excellent and eminent example to the opulent of poſterity; and deſerves, in Briſtol, ſomething more than the ringing of bells to perpetuate his memory: a ſtatue of braſs, on a pedeſtal of marble, erected on St. Auguſtine's Place, oppoſite to the School he founded.

Sir WILLIAM DRAPER was the ſon of a Cuſtom-houſe officer of this port, who placed him under the Rev. Mr. Bryant, Maſter of the Cathedral Grammar-ſchool. He effected with great conduct and reſolution the reduction of the Manilla and Philippine Iſlands in 1762, and was created Knight of the Bath. He lived afterwards ſome years at Clifton, and engaged in a controverſy with the celebrated *Junius* in defence of the Marquis of Granby, and ſhowed himſelf as able at the pen as the ſword. He left Clifton and lived at Bath, from which he removed to London, where he died.

THOMAS CHATTERTON was born in Briſtol, on the 20th of November, 1752. His father was the Maſter of the Charity-ſchool in *Pile-ſtreet*, one of the Singers at the Cathedral, and Sexton of *Redcliff-Church*. He died before the birth of his ſon, who received ſome inſtructions from a Mr. Love, the ſucceſſor of his father in the ſchool, from which one of the greateſt geniuſes in the world was returned to his mother, as *too dull to learn*. His own parent then undertook his education, and he *taught himſelf* whatever he could acquire. He was, in general, ſerious and penſive; and often ſeemed to be loſt in thought. In his *childhood* he commenced an author and a poet, and there is a copy of verſes called the *Apoſtate*, ſtill extant, written by him at a very early period of his life. He was a great reader, eager after books on every ſubject; and it appears that in one year he had read upwards of ſeventy. He was admitted into Colſton's School in Auguſt, 1760. While he remained there he was a poet, and acquainted with poets. Mr. *Thiſtlethwaite* (a kindred genius) was his cotemporary and companion. He left the ſchool in Auguſt, 1767, and was employed by a Mr. *Lambert*, an attorney, as a ſcrivener. He wrote a lampoon on his late maſter, for which *he was beaten* by the ſapient and merciful attorney. He had very little to do while with him, being, in general, employed not above two hours in a day, ſo that he had ſufficient time for writing and compoſition. He had an enthuſiaſtic paſſion for Gothic buildings and ancient Engliſh verſes. When at a certain place

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in the fields, he would lay himſelf down, view Redcliff Church as if enraptured, and utter ejaculations concerning the ſtructure and the demolition of the ſpire. He read books of heraldry, divinity, ancient poetry, and chivalry. Mr. Green, a bookſeller now living, ſupplied him with many ancient volumes of poetry, and alſo with *Chaucer*'s works, the whole gloſſary to which he tranſcribed. He had ſeveral other gloſſaries of ancient words, and being ignorant of any dead or foreign language, made a great progreſs in mimickry of ancient Engliſh. When Briſtol-bridge was opened, he compoſed an account of the ceremonies uſed at the opening of the former bridge 500 years before. He wrote this on an old parchment, which a Mr. Rudhall helped him to prepare for the purpoſe of deception. Finding that ſome were *taken in* by this effort, he proceeded to compoſe various poetical pieces, which he aſcribed to a pretended Thomas Rowley. of the 15th century. His ſpelling was ancient; his diction, phraſeology, and figures were modern; and many of the words that he uſed were taken from various authors of two or three centuries, with which he intermixed ſome terms of his own coining, almoſt or quite unintelligible, not to be found in any other author or gloſſary exiſting; and which may well cauſe us to wonder that our language was ſo unintelligible to us, at leſs than 100 years before the time of *Q. Elizabeth*.

The literary men in Briſtol on whom *Chatterton* impoſed, had no idea of the great mental powers of this extraordinary youth, and were moſt eaſily *crammed* with *Turgot* and *Rowley*. They could not conceive how a young limb of the law might ſee and copy in a ſmall quantity the hand-writing in the three centuries before; and alſo, they never dreamed that he might give his parchments the colour of antiquity by ſmoke drying them in the chimney.

They were firſt impoſed upon by *Chatterton*'s account of the proceſſion ſaid to be made at the opening of the old Bridge; and there is every reaſon to believe that *Barrett* was again deceived by another proceſſion to and about Redcliff Church, at the time of its dedication. The in-

 ſertion

ſertion of this will ſerve to ſhow that *Chatterton* was as good at a proceſſion, as at a battle, or interlude, or an amorous dialogue.

Soone as bryght Sonne along the Skyne
Han ſent his ruddie lyghte,
And Fayryes hyd ynne Oſlippe cuppes
Till wiſh'd approche of nyghte;
The mattyn bell wyth ſhryllie ſound
Reeckode throwe the aire,
A Troop of holie Freeres dyd
For Jeſus Maſſe prepare:
Around the hyghe unſaynted Chyrche
Wythe holie Relyques wente,
And every Door and Poſte aboute
Wythe Godlie thynges beſprente.
Then *Carpenter** yn ſcarlette dreſte
And mytred holilie,
From Maſtre Canynge hys greate howſe
Wyth roſarie dyd hie;
Before hym wente a throng of Freeres,
Who dyd the Maſſe Songe ſynge;
Behynde hym Maſtre Canynge came,
Tryck'd lyke a barbed Kynge.
And then a rowe of holie Freeres
Who dyd the Maſſe Song ſound,
The Procurators and Chyrche Reeves,
Next preſt upon the ground.
And when unto the Chyrch they came,
A holie Maſſe was ſange,
So lowdlie was theyr ſwotie Voyce,
The Heven ſo hie it range.
Then Carpenter dyd puryfie
The Chyrche to Godde for aie,
Wyth holie Maſſes and good Pſalmes,
Whych hee dyd therein ſaie.
Then was a Sermon preeched ſoon
Bie Carpynteere holie,
And after that another one
Ypreechen was bie mee,† Then

* The Biſhop of Worceſter.

Then alle dyd go to Canynges houſe
An Enterlude to playe,
And drynke hys Wyne ande Ale ſo goode,
And praye for him for aie.

The Church had been conſecrated 100 years before the time of Canynge.

All his pretended antiques, poetic or proſaic, were, to diſcerning, well informed perſons, evident impoſtures. The late Rev. Mr. *Catcott*, Vicar of Temple, knew him well, pronounced his abilities to be equal to the compoſition of his productions, and believed him to be their author; and obſerved, that he had transfuſed into one of his *old* works, the matter of a converſation that had paſſed between them a few days before. Mr. *Barrett*, Surgeon, Compiler of the Hiſtory of Briſtol, and often referred to above; and a Mr. *George Catcott* of Briſtol, were the perſons who received his imitations, endeavoured to prove their authenticity, and, at that time, believed in Rowley and Turgot. *Chatterton* having been ſucceſsful here, ſent ſome ſpecimens of his poetry, and ſome account of ancient painters of *Bristol*, all evidently and entirely fictitious, to *Horace Walpole*, Eſq. of London, who immediately diſcovered them to be mere inventions, forged imitations. He could have ho ſucceſs with ſuch a character as that of *Walpole*. Mr. *Lambert* having found a letter on *Chatterton*'s deſk intimating his intention of his deſtroying himſelf, diſmiſſed him. Though his abilities and execution were very great, yet he appears, from his works and conduct, to have been of a melancholic, enthuſiaſtic, eccentric diſpoſition, verging on inſanity. Elſe, how could ſuch a youth indulge a thought of, and finally perpetrate ſuicide. Indeed, he might not, on reflection, be thoroughly pleaſed with himſelf for having exerted his abilities to deceive the *hunters of antiquities* here, which he effectually did.

After leaving *Lambert*, he went to London to write for the Booksellers; and his works, antique and modern, appeared in the Town and Country Magazine, and many other

† i. e. Rowley.

other periodical papers. It appears by his letters that he was well paid; and we have no account of the cauſes of his coming to want. But, alas! he became neceſſitated, and was too proud to accept aſſiſtance from his friends. Once, indeed, a neighbouring apothecary, ſuſpecting him to be hungry, prevailed on him to eat ſome pickled oyſters, which he devoured with great avidity. A woman, who knew that he had faſted for three days, ſolicited him to dine with her, which he refuſed, aſſerting that he was not hungry. In theſe circumſtances the *unhappy*, but *ſcientific* and *valuable* youth, took a fatal quantity of arſenic, and deprived the world and his friends of one of the greateſt geniuſes that ever lived in it. He was then about eighteen years old. His works have been ſince publiſhed. Some who were not by nature and information qualified to judge of them, were *taken in*. The late Dr. *Mills*, Dean of *Exeter*, injured his reputation in the learned world, by aſſerting and attempting to prove the real exiſtence of *Rowley* and *Turgot*, and the antiquity of *Chatterton*'s poems, which were written in a *modern ſtile*, *not known* at the period for which they were compoſed. It may be proper to obſerve an anachroniſm concerning the imaginary *Turgot*. *Chatterton*, as commentator on *Rowley*, informed us, that the *Battle of Haſtings*, a poem, was originally written by *Turgot*, a Saxon and a monk, in the tenth century, i. e. one hundred years before the event. The conſequence of which is, that *Turgot* could not and did not write it.

*Rowley* is ſaid to have lived between 1460 and 1480. *William of Worceſter*, a clergyman and pariſh prieſt of St. James's in this City, wrote his very particular notes of Briſtol, about 1480, mentions *Canynges*, and ſome other eminent characters, but not a word of *Rowley*, ſuch a great poet and preacher, and ſo intimate with *Canynges*, who was ſaid to be his patron, correſpondent, and ſworn brother.

Meſſ. *Gray* and *Maſon*, and Dr. *Johnſon*, at firſt ſight pronounced his poems to be forgeries; and this has been clearly demonſtrated by Meſſ. *Tyrwhitt*, *Warton*, and *Malone*.

This

This very ingenious and ſenſible youth was in religion a *Theist*, and in politics a *Whig*. It is abſurd for thoſe who did not believe him capable of fabricating *Rowley*'s Poems, to propoſe the erecting a monument to the memory of his abilities; but if natural genius, cloſe application, early acquiſition of ſcience, and truly poetic compoſitions, ever merited a public and laſting memorandum, thoſe of *Chatterton* did; who, if he had poſſeſſed courage to live for happier times, might have been one of the principal ornaments of his City and Country.

Mr. JAMES THISTLETHWAITE, a native of this City, now reſident in London, already mentioned as a cotemporary with Chatterton, has been the ingenious author of ſeveral novels and poems, and various other miſcellaneous productions. He is at preſent in ſome reputable department of the law.

Mrs. ANN YEARSLEY, native of Briſtol, whoſe genius and poetic powers have diſtinguiſhed her as a literary character.

Mr. ROBERT SOUTHEY, native of Briſtol, is the author of the following publications:

Joan of Arc, an Epic Poem.

Two volumes of Miſcellaneous Poems.

Letters written during a ſhort reſidence in Spain and Portugal; with ſome account of Spaniſh and Portugueſe Poetry.

Mr. JOSEPH COTTLE, native and reſident, a poetical genius, has compoſed and publiſhed two volumes of Poetry; and is now engaged in writing an Epic Poem on Alfred.

Mr. ROMAINE JOSEHP THORN, native of *Bridgewater*, now a reſident in *Briſtol*, has favored the public with various deſcriptive, ſatyrical, and moral Poems, which are as follow: Clito and Delia; Mad Gallop, or Trip to Devizes; Retirement; Briſtolia; Howe Triumphant; Chriſtmas, a rural Deſcription; Filial Piety; The Poor Boy; and Lodon and Miranda, juſt publiſhed.

SECTION

## SECTION XVIII.

*Situation of the Hotwell; Chronological series of Writers concerning it; and Memoirs: temperature and component parts; uses in various disorders; preparation for and times and quantities of drinking; Season at the Wells; accommodations, amusements, &c.*

THE ſpring called the HOTWELL, is about a quarter of a mile weſtward from the boundary of Briſtol, in the pariſh of Clifton, on the Gloceſterſhire ſide of the River Avon. On the Eaſtern ſide of the River, near to the bottom of the cliffs, at about 26 feet below high water mark, and 10 feet above low water, this ſalutary fluid riſes forcibly out of an aperture in the ſolid rock. Such an excellent ſpring, ſo warm, and ſo copious as to diſcharge 60 gallons in a minute, could not eſcape the notice of our anceſtors, of which there are ſufficient proofs.

*William of Worcester*, the earlieſt writer concerning Briſtol, in 1480, mentions it twice in his book, page 185. "*Fons ibidem in parte de Ghyston Cliff, in fundo aquæ, "et est ita callidus sicut lac, vel aqua Badonis.*" i. e. In the ſame place is a fountain, on the ſide of Ghyſton Cliff, towards the bottom of the river, and it is ſo warm as milk, or like the water of Bath. And again, page 223. "*Fons "callidus emanat de profundo aquæ Avyn, sicut est Ba-"thoniæ.*" i. e. The hot ſpring flows out of the bottom of the River Avon, and is like the water of Bath. *Thomas Johnson*, in his *Mercurius Botanicus*, about 1634, recommends it for the ſtone and gravel: alſo Dr. *Venner* in 1650. *Thomas Fuller*, in his Book of Worthies, 1662, relates. that St. *Vincent*'s Well is ſovereign for ſores and ſickneſſes. *Thomas Guidot*, in 1690, praiſed its virtues in diarrhœas and diabetes. Dr. *Underhill*, in 1703, recommends it for king's evil, cancer, ſterility, and impotence. Sir *Robert Atkins*, and Dr. *Mead*, the firſt phyſician of the age, about 1712, recommend it in diabetes. Dr. *Wynter*, in 1725, recounts its numerous virtues, and recommends it as a *ſedative*. Dr. *Keir*, in 1739, publiſhed

liſhed his treatiſe, which is conſidered as the beſt on the ſubject. Mr. *Shebbeare*, in 1740; Dr. *Randolph*, in 1745; Dr. *Sutherland*, in 1758; Dr. *Fothergill* in his *Medical Observations*; Drs. *Nott* and *Willich*, in 1797 and 1798; and at former periods, the Drs. *Brooks*, *Lucas*, *Rutty*, *Monro*, and *Berkenhout*, have either analyzed, or ſhewn the virtues and uſes of this water.

In the former part of the laſt century, this ſpring was reſorted to for various diſorders, cutaneous and internal. There had been anciently a reſervoir of brick made for it; and thus it remained till that century was nearly elapſed. But the virtue of this mild and healing water, and its reputation attracting more patients, the Corporation of this City took on them to provide for the convenience of viſitants. In 1661 the ſum of 100l. was iſſued out of the Chamber by order of Council, to make the way from the City paſſable for coaches and horſes to the Hotwell. So that the water does not owe its reputation to the cure of Mr. *Gagg*, a baker, of *Caſtle-ſtreet*, which was not until 1680; and this evidently appears by the precedent liſt of reſpectable writers. But as others have mentioned his cure we ſhall not omit it. Mr. G. was troubled with a diabetes; and this water was ſuggeſted to him in a dream as a remedy; he uſed it, and recovered, to the ſurpriſe of all who knew him.

In 1691, Sir *John Knight*, Mayor of Briſtol, to prevent the tide from mixing with the ſpring, raiſed a work of ſtone around it, higher than the tide ever roſe: but the weight of the water incloſed endangered the loſs of the ſpring by altering its courſe. In 1695, the company of Merchants of Briſtol, who are Lords of the manor of Clifton, granted a leaſe for building to Sir *Thomas Day*, *Robert Yates*, *Thomas Callowhill*, Eſqs. and others, who recovered the ſpring, erected the Hotwell-houſe, made proper foundations for pumps which raiſe the water 30 feet high; and contrived pipes through which the waſte water of the ſpring might run into the River: in theſe pipes are valves, which open to let the water out, but ſhut when the river water is coming in.

As

As to its *real temperature*, when drank at the pump, Dr *Willich* obſerved it to be 72 degrees of *Fahrenheit*—Dr. *Carrick* 74½; and Dr. *Nott* ſtates its higheſt point at 76; which might have been occaſioned by different degrees of heat in the water, or by the thermometers adjuſted by different makers.

Many experiments have been made to diſcover the properties of this water. In its ſubterraneous paſſage through the rocks, and among a variety of mineral ſubſtances, it may naturally be ſuppoſed to be impregnated with ſome of their qualities and virtues. When received into a glaſs from the ſpring, it appears ſparkling, and abounding with air-bubbles, which riſe from the bottom and ſides to the ſurface, as if it were in a ſtate of fermentation; and is alſo of a whitiſh colour, which gradually goes of as it grows cold, when it appears perfectly pellucid. Therefore, it ſhould (if poſſible) be drank at the ſpring, where it has a delicate, ſoft, milky taſte. But though its taſte be ſo warm and ſoft, it is in reality hard; and will not diſſolve ſoap eaſily, but curdles it into white maſſes. It will not do to waſh linen ſo well as common water.

It is without ſmell; pleaſing and grateful to the ſtomach; cooling, and quenches thirſt.

We ſhall now preſent to our readers, from different authors, accounts of the component parts of this water. "If we may judge of Briſtol water from its effects, which "are exceedingly deterſive and healing, it partakes of "chalk, lapis calcarius, and calaminaris: it fills ulcers "with fleſh, and cicatrizes them."

Another author obſerves, that the Briſtol water is found to contain an earth reſembling levigated pearls, ſo ſubtle and fine that no art can imitate it, ſuſpended by means of fixed air, together with vitriolic, and a ſmall portion of marine ſalts.

Dr. *Berkenhaut*, in his Natural Hiſtory of Britain and Ireland, Vol. 3, page 92, gives this account of the water: "It raiſes *Fahrenheit*'s thermometer to 80. Lighter "than rain water. Contains in ſmall proportion Glau-"ber's ſalt, Epſom ſalt, calcareous earth, and fixed air."

Dr.

Dr. *Higgins*, one of the principal lecturers and teachers of chemiſtry in *London*, having been at great pains to analyze this water, has found that a Wincheſter gallon contains

| | *dwts.* | *grs.* |
|---|---|---|
| Of calcareous earth combined with vitriolic acid | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Of ſame earth combined with acidulous acid gas | 1 | $12\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Of marine ſalt of magneſia | 0 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Of ſea ſalt | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 2 | 9 |

And alſo, that it contains eight ounce meaſures of acidulous gas beyond the quantity retained by the calcareous earth in the heat of boiling water; and two ounce meaſures of air, equal, if not ſuperior to atmoſpheric air in purity.

And, *lastly*, Dr. *Willich*, "It is evident that the principal parts of it are,

1ſt. An uncommon quantity of *carbonic acid gas*, or fixed air.

2d. A certain portion of *Magnesia*, *Soda*, and *Lime*, in various combinations with the muriatic, vitriolic, and carbonic acids.

By means of theſe ingredients, the water is well calculated to temper an hot acrimonious blood; to cure or palliate conſumptions, weakneſs of the lungs, hectic heats and fevers. It is ſucceſsfully preſcribed in uterine and other internal hæmorrhages and inflammations; in ſpitting of blood, dyſentery, immoderate flux of the menſes, chlorotic caſes, in the fluor albus, and purulent ulcers of the viſcera. It is of great uſe in diarrhæas, gleets, diabetes, ſtone, gravel, and ſtrangury; in nervous atrophy, colliquative ſweats, loſs of appetite, and indigeſtion. One of its moſt conſtant effects is, an increaſe of appetite, which alone renders it invaluable in caſes of great debility.

Dr. *Keir* obſerves, that conſumptions, even in their laſt ſtages, have had a ſtop put to their rapid career, and recovery obtained by a continued uſe of this water, and a ſtrict milk diet; alſo, that the water is a ſpecific in diabe-

tes, its uſe both innocent and ſafe, and that he does not know of any medicinal water, in the uſe of which a perſon may, with leſs riſque, be his own phyſician.

Medical preparations are not always neceſſary. In very tender conſtitutions and difficult caſes, it will be highly improper that the patient ſhould agitate the frame by vomits, or any preternatural evacuations. The diet ſhould be regulated according to the degree of ſtrength, and the ſtate of the ſtomach, and the ſalutary effects of the water patiently expected.

As to the times of drinking, Dr. Willich recommends the early morn, two hours before breakfaſt; and adds, that thoſe with whom the water ſhould not at firſt agree, ſhould begin drinking it in ſmall quantities, ſuch as a quarter of a pint at a time, and manage it ſo, that they can take from four to ſix draughts in a day; always an hour before or after a meal. Hectical patients ſhould gradually increaſe from half a pint to a full Engliſh pint. The Dr. adviſes thoſe who have very weak bowels to ſit a quarter or half an hour after drinking. Walking, or riding on horſeback, can be recommended to the ſtronger patients only, for the weakly require more gentle exerciſe, ſuch as riding in carriages and ſailing in boats.

Invalids threatened with conſumption, or troubled with diſeaſes of the liver, may reſort to the Hotwell at any ſeaſon, whether winter or ſummer; for the waters have the ſame efficacy at all times of the year; and ſuch have no time to loſe, for a ſingle week's delay may prove fatal to their conſtitutions. But the proper ſeaſon commences about the middle of April, and laſts to October. In the ſpring and ſummer there are undoubtedly more opportunities for enjoyment of free air, and the uſe of exerciſe; which, in many diſorders, greatly contribute to the cure. But the ſalubrious air of the Hotwells and Clifton, as well as the waters, both ſo beneficial and ſtrengthening to the conſtitution, have induced many to fix their abode in theſe pleaſant ſituations.

For thoſe who prefer walking after taking the water, there are, a colonade in the form of a creſcent, with ſhops,

for

for ſhelter in rain; and a gravelled parade about 600 feet long, ſhaded with trees, by the ſide of the river, ſo that during its influx and efflux, the company may be amuſed with a ſight of the veſſels that paſs up or down. They whoſe ſtrength will permit, frequently ſail down the River in boats, ſometimes with muſic, which, when echoed by the rocks, has a delightful effect, not only to thoſe on water, but to auditors on land. Companies often ſail down as far as Portſhead, take cold callations with them, and go aſhore and dine in the woods, which are ſhady and cool, and through their apertures there are views of the Briſtol Channel, ſleep and flat Holmes (two iſlands), and the oppoſite Welch mountains. Many ladies and gentlemen croſs the River at Rownham-ferry, and walk to the ſweet and wholeſome village of Aſhton to eat ſtrawberries or raſberries with cream, a delicious and ſalutary repaſt. The downs near to the wells are covered with verdure all the year, and abound in odoriferous plants and herbs: they are enlivened by agreeable proſpects on every ſide, and by the reſort of the company who daily take the air here in carriages and on horſes. Kingſweſton Hill has numerous viſitors, and commands beautiful proſpects of the Briſtol Channel, the mouths of Avon and Severn, of the ſhips at Anchor in Kingroad, and part of ſouthern Wales.

The Hotwell water retains its purity in whatever part of the world it is ſent to, which occaſions a great and continual demmand for it abroad. And thoſe who cannot take it at the fountain-head, ſhould place a bottle of the water in a pan as deep as the bottle is high, draw the cork, and pour hot or boiling water up to the neck of the bottle, let it ſtand ſo for a few minutes, and it will have nearly the ſame degree of heat that it had at the ſpring; thus it will be rendered more agreeable to the taſte, prevented from chilling, and its virtues will have greater power of exertion.

*A safe and salutary* Prescription *for declining Persons* only, *who have recourse to the* Hotwell *(inserted by permission of the Author.)*

If you to Bristol should repair,
To drink the waters, breathe the air;
If health run low, and med'cine fail,
Try what these maxims may avail.

If past indulgencies you rue,
Luxurious living now eschew:
Be regular and temperate
In all you act, and drink, and eat.

Bleeding and drastic drugs avoid;—
Thousands by these have been destroy'd:
You'll trust, if you are truly wise,
To diet, air, and exercise.

Mercurials, antimonials, dread;
Admit them not within your head:
Whoe'er prescribes them, do not doubt,
They'll tear the soul from body out.

First, in the morning, when you rise
Lift up to God your grateful eyes;
To him your all ascribe, resign,
And beg his help, and grace divine.

Resolve innoxiously to spend
Each day, until your journey's end:
And let it be your stated plan
To do whatever good you can.

To Pump-room gently walk or ride,
And in the water's use confide;
'Twill cleanse your stomach, cool your frame,
And make you bless the donor's name.

Then softly tread the neat parade,
Or stroll beneath the colonade;
Within the book-shops you may find
Some food and pleasure for the mind.

Let your first meal be, after bed,
Of genuine milk, and finest bread;
The milk of cows does far surpass
That of a mare, or rancid ass.

When strength admits, and weather's fair,
You can't be too much in the air:
In coach, on horse, or active feet,
The life-restoring breezes greet.

Meet the ſea air, and make your goal
Lofty Kingſweſton, or Penpole:
And when you from the Downs deſcend
For pearly draught at pump attend.

If your digeſtion be not good,
Live not too much on ſolid food;
Rich broths, with herbs, and bread, or rice,
You'll find nutritious, light, and nice.

Whene'er you moderately dine,
Beware of ſpirits, or much wine:
Omitting theſe may make you ſtrong,
And live (like PARR * or JENKINS) long.

If you to health and eaſe would grow,
Fare juſt as little children do:
When thirſty, let your beverage be
Milk, coffee, chocolate, or tea.

Fermented liquors irritate,
And feeble *viscera* ſtimulate;
So does that deleterious drug
*Tobacco*, ſmok'd, in ſnuff, or plug.

Theſe will your needful juices waſte.
The languid patient ſhould be chaſte;
Superfluous ſtimulants refuſe,
For invalids have nought to loſe.

Your conſtitution oft recruit
By eating ripe, delicious fruit;
Sometimes to pleaſant *Ashton* roam,
Or cream and ſtrawberries eat at home.

Loſe not your precious time at cards—
For gameſters there are no rewards;
But, when at leiſure, rather look
In ſome improving, uſeful book.

The *News* may ſometimes entertain;
From company do not refrain;
But when for converſe, take your reſt
Among the wiſeſt and the beſt.

Thus in well doing ſeek your eaſe,
And keep your mind in perfect peace:
Bleſs GOD before you cloſe your eyes,
And the next morning happier riſe.

Whatever ills you may endure,
Theſe rules will palliate or cure.
If you approve this RECIPE,
*Utere mecum*—uſe with me.



* Thomas Parr lived 152 years—Henry Jenk s 169.

For thoſe who may be adviſed to bathe in this ſalutary water, for internal or external complaints, a convenient Bath is provided behind the Hotwell-houſe, which can be filled from the ſpring in a ſhort time by the pumpers.

The town called the Hotwells has been greatly improved within a few years. The new colonade, and the extenſion of the parade and trees by the ſide of the River, have added much to the beauty and convenience of the place. Here, and at *Clifton* above, many handſome piles, manſions, and houſes have been lately erected; moſt of them built with freeſtone. The dwellings below, which generally receive the noble and polite viſitants, are, the *Hotwell-houſe*, the *Colonade*, *St. Vincent's Parade*, a range of ſuperb houſes of ſtone fronting the River; *Paradise-Row*, *Dowry-Square*, and the paved *Parade*, *Chapel-Row*, *Albermarle-Row*, *Hope-Square*, *Granby-Place*, &c. in all of which are good lodging-houſes, ſome of them built in an elegant ſtile.

Here are two ſets of public Rooms and three Hotels. That named GLOCESTER-HOUSE, or BARTON's HOTEL, is the principal.

The ASSEMBLY-ROOM is 90 feet long, 35 feet wide and 35 high, has glaſs chandeliers, a muſic gallery, and preſents lovely views of the adjacent paradiſe, from which the row in which it ſtands was denominated.

The next Aſſembly-room and Hotel ſtands on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, and is called the LOWER, or NEW LONG-ROOM: this is built on arches, and fronts to the River. At theſe are public breakfaſts during the ſeaſon, every Monday and Thurſday alternately, with cotillions and country dances, for which each perſon pays 1s. 6d. The balls are on Tueſdays, ſubſcription to which is one guinea at each Room; and for walking in the Rooms and Gardens, and reading the papers, 5s. Subſcribers to the Balls are allowed two tickets, which admit two ladies: Non-ſubſcribers pay 5s. each Ball. There is alſo the NEW INN or HOTEL, a good houſe in Dowry-ſquare.

The

The Maſter of the Ceremonies at the Wells is *William Pennington*, Eſq. who is diſtinguiſhed in the Rooms by wearing a medallion of gold and a ribbon. In 1785 this gentleman was inducted to the office, which (as at Bath) is attended with emolument as well as honor. Every ſtranger who viſits the Hotwells pays him an acknowledgment for his attention. Soon after his election, he directed that the following regulations ſhould be hung up in the Rooms, for preſerving the dignity of the public entertainments; viz.

The Maſter of the ceremonies, whoſe inclination coincides with his duty to conduct the entertainments of this place with proper decorum, yet without unneceſſary reſtraint, requeſts the favor of the Company to attend to the following rules:

1ſt. That a certain row of ſeats be ſet apart at the upper end of the Room for Ladies of precedence, and Foreigners of faſhion.

2d. That every Lady who has a right to precedence deliver her card to the Maſter of the Ceremonies on her entering the Room.

3d. That no Gentleman appear with a ſword or with ſpurs in theſe rooms, or on a ball-night in boots.

4th. That after a Lady has called her dance, her place in the next is at the bottom; and for the future it is to be underſtood, that no Lady of rank can avail herſelf of it after the country dances are begun.

5th. That on ball-nights, when minuets are danced, Ladies who intend dancing there will ſit in a front row, for the convenience of being taken out and returning to their places.

6th. That on all occaſions Ladies are admitted to theſe rooms in hats, not excepting the balls given to the Maſter of the Ceremonies.

7th. That the Subſcription-balls will begin as ſoon as poſſible after ſeven o'clock, and conclude at eleven, on account of the health of the company.

8th. It is earneſtly requeſted, that when a Lady has gone down the dance, ſhe will be ſo polite as not to retire till it be concluded.

W. PENNINGTON.

On the 1ſt of Nov. 1755, the Hotwell water ſuddenly became very red, and ſo extremely turbid that it could not be drank. All conjectures concerning the cauſe of this phenomenon were then in vain. In a few days the news of the earthquake at *Lisbon* gave a dreadful ſolution to enquiries concerning a change in the water, which ran foul a long time before it recovered its former purity.

On

On the very ſame day, the water of a well in a field belonging to Mr. John Harriſon, near St. George's-Church in Kingſwood, which had been remarkably clear, became ſuddenly as black as ink, and continued unfit for uſe nearly a fortnight. Such a dreadful and extenſive commotion was on that day in the bowels of the earth, and in the ſea, that its effects were perceived with aſtoniſhment at *Milford Haven*, various parts of the *Briſtol Channel*, and in the *River Avon*; whoſe tide, then ebbing, was driven back, and flowed upwards for ſome ſmall time. The eruption was only at devoted *Lisbon*, the greater part of which was laid in tremendous and awful ruin! a ſtriking proof of the ſovereignty of the great, eternal Being!

Who ſees with equal eye, as God of all,
A hero periſh, or a ſparrow fall;
Atoms and ruins into order hurl'd,
And now a bubble burſt—and now a world!

POPE.

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## SECTION XIX.

*Concerning St. Vincent's Rocks; the Briſtol Stones; CLIFTON, its Buildings, principal Manſions, Rooms, and Hotel. Of Sion Spring, or UPPER HOTWELL, &c. Of the lately diſcovered ſaline Mineral SPA, its Properties and Effects.*

BETWEEN Rownham and the Hotwell-houſe, riſe on each ſide of the River a magnificent range of rocks, which are not more remarkable for their height, than for their being equally ſo on both ſides of the River; the ſtrata in ſome places anſwering on each ſide for about one mile and a half in a ſerpentine courſe. Theſe conſtitute ſome of the greateſt natural curioſities in England. The rock beyond the *Hotwell*, and on the ſame ſide, is named St. *Vincent*'s, on the higheſt part of which was formerly a chapel dedicated to that ſaint, who was a native

of

of *Spain*, and ſuffered martyrdom at Valencia, A. D. 305, therefore the Spring was called *St. Vincent's Well*, which is now its propereſt name, as it is of the adjacent buildings or town which it has occaſioned. The chapel was ſtanding in the time of *William of Worcester*, who deſcribes it as being 27 feet long and 9 feet broad.

This grand Rock of *St. Vincent*, which is 300 feet high, furniſhes the natural philoſopher with many curious foſſils, the botaniſt with ſome ſcarce plants, the antiquarian with the remains of a *Roman Camp*, and the leſs curious enquirer with a view of the moſt aſtoniſhing and dreadful precipice. Theſe rocks, for the moſt part, when broken up are of a duſky red, brown or chocolate coloured marble, very hard and cloſe grained, and on being ſtruck with a hammer emit a ſtrong ſulphureous ſcent. This ſtone will bear a poliſh equal to any foreign marble; and when ſawed into ſlabs and poliſhed, it appears beautifully variegated with veins of white, bluiſh grey, or yellow. It is frequently uſed for chimney-pieces (of which there is an agreeable ſpecimen in that of the Pump-room); but principally for making of lime, for which purpoſe there is not any ſtone in England ſo good as this; nor is any lime ſo ſtrong, fine, and white, which excellent properties occaſion a very great demand for it abroad.

Here, and in the vicinity, men are daily employed in blowing up the rocks with gunpowder. Vaſt fragments are frequently thrown down, and repeatedly ſtrike the precipice with dreadful craſh, and, with the loud report of the exploſion, re-echoed from ſide to ſide by the lofty cliffs, make a grand and awful noiſe, which reſembles thunder, and is ſometimes by ſtrangers miſtaken for it. Moſt ſpectators of theſe rocks are of opinion that they were once united, and were ſeparated by ſome terrible convulſion of nature. It has been long talk'd of to build a bridge of one arch from rock to rock, over the *Avon*, and ſeveral plans and deſigns have been produced to the public for that purpoſe. Some years ago Mr. *Vick*, an eminent Wine-merchant of Briſtol, bequeathed 1000l. to this undertaking, but this has long ago reverted to his ſucceſſors.

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In the fiſſures and cavities of the rocks are found thoſe fine chryſtals called *Briſtol Stones*, or *Diamonds*, ſome of which are ſo hard as to cut glaſs, are exceedingly clear, colourleſs, and brilliant; and when ſet in rings in their natural ſtate, have appeared of as high a poliſh and luſtre as if they had been wrought by the moſt ſkilful lapidary.

It will be proper to obſerve to the purchaſers of cluſters of ſtones, apparently chryſtal, that are ſold at the ſhops, that many of them are nothing better than ſpar, and much ſofter than the true Briſtol ſtones, which will cut glaſs, and bear the fire and *Aqua Fortis* without alteration; but glaſs breaks the ſpar, aqua fortis corrodes it, and fire calcines it into lime. Alſo, the ſhoots of ſpar are triangular or pentangular, but thoſe of chryſtal are hexagonal, and terminate in a point.

Words fail to expreſs the grandeur and richneſs of the ſcenes, rocks, trees, ſhrubs, flowers, herbs, plants, and productions of this incomparably pleaſant and healthy part of the country. The ground on which we tread abounds with aromatic plants; the air is pure and perfumed with their refreſhing fragrance, and inſpires new life, health, and cheerfulneſs; the ear is delighted with the melodious notes, and with the morning or evening ſongs of a thouſand feathered ſongſters; the eye gratified and the ſenſes charmed; and the valetudinarian once more enjoys the bleſſings of incipient eaſe and vigour.

CLIFTON is, indubitably, one of the moſt pleaſant, healthy, and elegant, villages in the kingdom. Its air is ſo remarkably pure, ſalubrious, and reſtorative, that it has been long ago, and by various authors, ſtiled the MONTPELIER of England. It commands a pleaſing proſpect over the weſtern part of the City; and of the Avon, which, when full, and veſſels are ſailing up or down, add much to the beauty of the view. On the oppoſite ſhore, the agreeable, well cultivated, and wholeſome part of Somerſetſhire, completes the landſcape. This riſes gradually for five miles, from the river to the top of *Dundry-hill*, on which is a lofty tower that ſerves as a barometer; it being generally overhung with clouds,

or enveloped with miſts, before rain; and when clearly ſeen it indicates fair weather. As the delightful ſituation of *Clifton* has, long ſince, induced many opulent perſons and families to make it their principal reſidence, the continually new acceſſions of inhabitants have occaſioned the hill to be almoſt covered with elegant piles of building and ſeparate manſions, ſuch as few villages can ſhew.

The principal buildings for the reception of thoſe who prefer this elevated ſituation, where the houſes are ſo airy and pleaſant, and command fine proſpects of the circumjacent hills and county, are—*Sion Row* and *Glocester Place*, on Clifton Down; the *Prince of Wales's Crescent*, above the Well-houſe. There are on this hill two noble piles of freeſtone, oppoſite and perfectly ſimilar, at the diſtance of 150 feet from each other, which incloſe a ſpacious parade. Theſe are called the MALL, and are the beauty of Clifton. There are alſo *Rodney Place; Boyce's Buildings; Richmond Buildings*, an extenſive pile; *York Buildings; Bell Vue;* &c. &c. Two noble Creſcents, the upper of brick ornamented with ſtone, called the *Royal York Crescent;* and the lower of freeſtone; yet remain unfiniſhed: but there are hopes, that the reſtoration of a peace and the welcome return of plenty and opulence, will tend to the gradual riſe of thoſe well ſituated and ſublime piles, which, when completed, will be the pride of the City and grand ornaments to the Country. In moſt of thoſe which are inhabited are handſome, convenient, comfortable, dwellings, genteelly fitted up, and ſuited to the purpoſes of thoſe who reſort hither for health or pleaſure.

At the entrance of *Clifton Down* is a good houſe that belonged to the late Sir *William Draper*, who erected, at the weſtern part of the garden, before the front, an obeliſk of freeſtone, with a ſhort *Latin* inſcription on its baſe to the late *Earl of Chatham;* and on the eaſtern ſide a *cenotaph*, with *Latin* verſes; and an Engliſh inſcription to the memory of thoſe departed warriors who fell in various battles and Sieges in the *East Indies;* at *Madras*, *Arcot*, *Pondicherry*, and *Manilla;* with the names of officers and liſt of the battles.

Oppoſite

Oppoſite to Clifton Church is the houſe of *Gabriel Goldney*, Eſq. celebrated for a curious grotto compoſed of a vaſt variety of rare and coſtly ſhells brought from various parts of the world. The interſtices are enriched with *Briſtol* and other ſtones; different kinds of ſpar, mundic, metallic ores, foſſils, and petrefactions. It is floored with Moſaic brick; at the upper end in a cavity is the ſtatue of a river-god leaning upon an urn, out of which iſſues a ſtream of water; this runs murmuring over rough ſtones, partly, into the hollow of a large Eſcallop or oyſter-ſhell, which weighs near to 300lbs. from the brim of which it falls in gentle rills into a reſervoir, in which are gold and ſilver fiſhes. There is a repreſentation of a lion's den, in which are figures of a lion and lioneſs, well executed. From the grotto is a ſubterraneous paſſage to one of the firſt terrace-walks in England: from whence are rich and delightful proſpects. The gardens are extenſive and in excellent order. Here are ſupplied with water, by a fire-engine, fountains, and a large canal abounding with gold and ſilver fiſhes. The avenues are decorated with ſtatues, and bordered with lofty trees, which afford cooling ſhades in the hotteſt times in ſummer.

A little to the north-eaſt of this is a capital manſion, built by *Paul Fisher*, Eſq. formerly a merchant of Briſtol. It was deſigned by Mr. *Ware*, in whoſe book of architecture are its plan and elevation.

The ſet of Public Rooms at *Clifton* are entitled YORK HOUSE, *Hotel and Tavern*: this has an elegant ball-room with a good organ; and commands a pictureſque view of Leigh Woods and the downs. The whole building is a complete Hotel, handſomely fitted up, and extremely well-calculated for parties who arrive here, or make excurſions for a few days to this delightful ſpot. It is kept by *H. Bird*, and is ſituated in *Glocester Place*.

It is recommended to the reader to viſit the *Roman Camp* on the top of *Clifton Hill*, and the ſummit of St. *Vincent's Rocks*, where the remains of a windmill now ſtand: and to obſerve the marks of the ancient intrenchments and fortifications, where the coins of the later Ro-

man

.man Emperors have been frequently found. A peep from the edge of the rocks into the gulph beneath never fails to excite ſurpriſe, admiration, and horror.

SION SPRING, or UPPER HOTWELL, next claims our attention. The late Mr. *Morgan*, an Attorney of Briſtol, built a houſe for himſelf on the hill, juſt above the *Hotwell*. In this elevated and rocky ſituation water was not overplenty; and about ſix years ago Mr. M. was determined to ſink a well on his premiſes, and to dig till water could be found. The miners dug and blew up the rocks till they came to the depth of 100 feet without finding water. Mr. M. perſevered in his deſign, and the workmen deſcended to the depth of 200 feet without ſucceſs. Still he ordered them to go on — and when they had ſunk to 246 feet a copious ſtream guſhed in upon them ſo ſuddenly and impetuouſly, that had they not haſtily retreated, they muſt have been overwhelmed by the inundation. They not only found *Water*, but that it was *warm*: and their employer was agreeably ſurpriſed, to be certified, on taſte and trial, that the water had the ſame qualities as that of the lower Houſe. Mr. M. erected a fire-engine to raiſe the water, which works every day; built a ſpacious Pump-room, about 50 feet by 30, which was finiſhed and opened three years ago; and prepared bathing-places for thoſe wiſh to try the external as well as internal uſe of the water.

According to a minute analyſis, lately inſtituted by Dr. CARRICK, this water does not materially differ from that of the lower well: and the preſumption of its being derived from the ſame ſource is certainly ſtrong.

The temperature of this water, according to Dr. NOTT, is from 66 to 70° of Fahrenheit's ſcale; according to Dr. CARRICK, about 70°; and from Dr. WILLICH'S own obſervation with a very accurate thermometer (April 21, 1798) nearly 71° at the pump.

Mr. *T. Bird*, the preſent occupier, has opened a Subſcription-room for the readers of Newſpapers, (where *this Book* may be had); and prepared Gardens for the reception of company.

SALINE MINERAL SPA WATER, or inimitable chymiſtry of Nature, is ſituated below *Mardyke*, in the ſtreet leading from the City to the Hotwell, at the houſe of T. Davis, commonly called the *Tennis-court House*. It iſſues out of a chaſm in a rock (about 20 feet under the ſurface of the earth which was opened ten years ago by the preſent proprietor in ſinking a well. A Gentleman of the faculty, accidentally taſting it, declared its medical qualities: it has ſince been recommended by moſt of the Phyſicians in Briſtol; and has, undeniably, cured many perſons afflicted with various complaints.

This water is perfectly tranſparent, an admirable mixture of the Saline and Chalybeate, with certain qualities of fixed and dephlogiſticated air. It is eſteemed by good judges to be ſuperior to any other Mineral Water of its kind in the kingdom; becauſe, though truly ſaline, yet not containing the quantity of ſalts found in the *Cheltenham* waters, it is more readily taken up by the abſorbent veſſels, carried through the round of circulation, enters the whole habit and affects its remoteſt parts without paſſing off rapidly by the inteſtinal tube; acting as a ſure alterative in the mildeſt manner on the moſt irritable and delicate conſtitutions. It has nothing nauſeous in its taſte, though ſenſibly mineral and ſaline; does not depoſit any thing whatſoever, and will remain tranſparent for any length of time in any climate.

It is good in obſtructions of the liver, viſcera, and meſenteric glands; in hypochondria, jaundice, and female complaints. It has performed wonderful cures, in ſchrophulous, ſcorbutic, cutaneous, bilious, and rheumatic, diſorders. It has healed ulcerated ſore legs of many years ſtanding: has been efficacious in the piles, rickets, particularly pimpled faces; and in caſes which have been deemed incurable by the faculty. It ſharpens the appetite, raiſes the ſpirits, and ſtrengthens the body: its virtues are real and great, and are ready to be atteſted by thoſe who have drank it, and have found its ſalutary effects by happy experience.

☞ Convenient Hot and Cold Baths are prepared with this

this moſt excellent Saline Spring for the reception of thoſe who are adviſed by the faculty to bathe. To thoſe who are under a courſe of the Bath Waters it is recommended in lieu of *Cheltenham* Salts, which are ſo frequently uſed, as it may be procured freſh from the Spring every day. There is a neat Pump-room in the Houſe, and a ſmall Colonnade before the door.

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## SECTION XX.

*Of the Cities, Towns, Seats, and Curioſities of thoſe parts of Somerſet that are in the Neighbourhood of Briſtol.*

BATH, twelve miles S. E. from Briſtol, was, in the time of the Romans, famous for its hot waters, which were the *Thermæ* of *Ptolomy*, the *Aquæ Solis* of *Antoninus*, and the *Fontes Callidi* of *Solinus*. Numerous Roman antiquities have been diſcovered here; for accounts of which ſee *Collinſon's Beauties of Britiſh Antiquity*, and *Hiſtory of Somerſet*; *Warner's Illuſtration of the Roman Antiquities of Bath*; and the *Bath Guide*, printed for Taylor. This City is ſupplied with excellent water, both hard and ſoft, by copious ſprings which ariſe in the adjacent hills. Dr. *Berkenhout* has thus particularized the qualities of the Hot Water: "Lighter than rain-water. "Contains a very ſmall proprotion of Iron, in a volatile, "vitriolic acid; very little Sea Salt; *hepar ſulpuris e* "*calce viva*; ſelenites and fixed Air. Raiſes Fahren- "heit's Thermometer to 119 degrees." This, which was one of the ſmalleſt, is now one of the largeſt Cities of England. Its unrivalled, hot, and excellent, Mineral Water; wholeſome Air; elegant Buildings; good Accommodations and variety of Amuſements; continually attract viſitants, and eſtabliſh reſidents: ſo that it has been for many years, and is at preſent, increaſing in beautiful houſes, wealthy and polite inhabitants; is become, indiſputably, the beſt-built City in the kingdom; and the provincial Metropolis of faſhion, taſte, and elegance.

The ancient part of the City is ſituated in a vale; and the

the modern part, principally, on a hill to the north, gradually riſing to a great height. Each part has a ſet of Aſſembly-rooms; of which the upper are the moſt ſpacious and ſublime; and each has a Maſter of the Ceremonies. The Squares, Obeliſks, Circus, Creſcents, and many regular and magnificent piles may remind the literary traveller of *Old Rome*, of which *Bath* is the neareſt reſemblance that this country can afford.

The buildings and places that particularly deſerve the notice of a ſtranger, are, the lofty Cathedral, St. Michael's and Walcot Churches, St. Mary's Chapel, (like St. Paul's, Covent-garden, but in a ſuperior ſtile) the upper Rooms, the Baths, the new and ſuperb Pumproom, the Gulidhall, the Hoſpital, the Parades North and South; Queen's and St. James's Squares, the Circus and Royal Creſcent, both unequalled in England; Landsdown Place and Chapel; ſeveral beautiful Streets, Milſom, Gay, Brock, Bath-ſtreet and Colonnades, New King-ſtreets, &c. the two Bridges; and over the new Bridge, Laura-place; Great Pultney-ſtreet, 100 feet wide; Sidney-gardens, admirably laid out; the new Town in Bathwick, &c.

This City is now of conſiderable extent, a mile and a half long from S. W. to N. E. about three miles in circumference; excepting Briſtol, the largeſt and moſt populous Place in the Weſt of England; and ſtands in the firſt rank of Engliſh Cities for magnitude, beauty, and popularity. The Police and Paving of Bath are ſuperexcellent. It has ſix Churches and ſeven Chapels for the eſtabliſhed religion; and nine Chapels and Meeting-houſes for other denominations. Here are ſeveral Hoſpitals; a Free Grammar-ſchool; other Schools and public Buildings; which, with the whole City, are built of freeſtone; and are governed by a Mayor, Recorder, and Common-council. Three weekly Newſpapers are publiſhed here. The whole Town, its Antiquities, Buildings, Waters, and abundance of noble and polite Company, are pleaſing objects of attention and ſpeculation. The lower and more ancient part of the Town is now muchimproving by act of Parliament.

WELLS,

WELLS, about twenty miles from Briſtol; a neat, pleaſant, rural, and healthy, City; which has one of the fineſt Cathedrals in England (St. *Andrew*'s) built by *Robert de Lewes* and *Joſeline de Welles;* and hallowed or dedicated the 23d of October, 1239. Its outſide has a moſt venerable appearance; and the weſtern front is very magnificent, being an entire pile of ſtatues, much admired for ancient Gothic imagery. It has one Tower over the croſs, and two at the weſtern end; in one of which is a fine peal of eight bells, the tenor of which weighs three tons. This Church is in length 380 feet; broad at the croſs 127; breadth of the nave and aiſles 67; height of nave 67; height of the great tower 179; of the weſtern towers 126 each. The pariſh Church of *St. Cuthbert* is a handſome, ſpacious Gothic ſtructure. The Biſhop's palace, walled in and moated round, ſome ancient arches and gateways, and a new ſhire-hall built of ſtone, are worthy of attention. The ſtreets are well paved, with flagged footways. Near to this City are Wookey-hole and Cheddar-cliffs.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY, ſix miles from Wells, formerly the richeſt and moſt magnificent in the world. It was liberally endowed by K. Ina, who built the great Church which was laid in ruins at the Reformation. The Abbot's kitchen is now more entire than any other part. On a lofty conical hill near to the town was a Church dedicated to St. Michael, on the tower of which *Richard Whyting*, the laſt Abbot, was hanged by Henry VIII. for contumacious expreſſions, and reluctance to deliver up his rich benefice to the King's commiſſioners. The Church is in ruins, but the tower, ſtill ſtanding, is called *Glaſtonbury Torr*, and is one of the principal land-marks of the Weſt.

DUNDRY, about four miles and a half S. W. from Briſtol, is the loftieſt hill about it, and in this country; and an object in many diſtant parts and countries in England and Wales. Its tower, near to the weſtern end of the hill, is another principal and conſpicuous land-mark, and very much reſembles that of St. Stephen in Briſtol, having battlements and pinnacles of hollow work, has a

ſtair-caſe to the top, was built in 1482, and has lately been repaired at the expence of 150l. This ridge of hills, about four miles in length, and ſo remarkable for their height, and for the noble and extenſive proſpects that may be taken from them, are but rarely viſited by the inhabitants of Briſtol, though they have the hill and tower ſo frequently in view. There cannot be a more delightful ſummer excurſion than to the top of this hill, either thro' the road or fields. From thence you command pleaſing views of *Bristol Channel* downward, coaſt, country, and mountains of *Wales* to a great extent, of the *Severn* upward, *Malvern-hills* in Worceſterſhire, *City* and *Cathedral of Glocester*, (from the top of Dundry Tower with a teleſcope) *Stinchcomb Hill*, near to Durſley, the Cities of Briſtol and Bath; to the Eaſt, the White Horſe in Wiltſhire, 35 miles of; Marlborough Mount; and from *Mais knowle Tump*, near to the eaſtern end of the hill, may be clearly ſeen in a fair day, the *Tower* at *Stourton*, built by the late Sir Richard Hoare. About a quarter of a mile from the Church are the freeſtone quarries from whence was brought the ſtone with which Redcliff-Church was built.

PILL, on the S. ſide of the Avon, about five miles from Briſtol, chiefly inhabited by pilots, who tow the ſhips up or down the River. Here is a houſe dependent on the Cuſtom-houſe, from which all outward bound veſſels are finally cleared.

ABBOT's LEIGH, three miles W. from Briſtol, noted for the great Manor-houſe ſtill remaining, which afforded an aſylum to *Charles* II. when it belonged to a Mr. Norton (ſee Sec. III). The Church and village are ſituated on an eminence, and command delightful proſpects of the *Severn*, *Wales*, *Avon*, and *Glocestershire*.

ASHTON, three miles S. W. from Briſtol, in a ſweet and pleaſant vale, between *Dundry* and *Leigh down*. The land is rich and well cultivated; abounds in neat cottages and gardens, in which are raiſed flowers, vegetables, fruit, and particularly great quantities of ſtrawberries and raſberries, which are eaten with cream by viſitants from the Hotwells and Briſtol. Here are ſome good houſes and genteel

genteel families; and the ſeat and park of Sir *John Smith*, Bart. built by *Inigo Jones*. The front is large, and has a great number of windows.

ARNO's VALE, in the road to Bath, about a mile from Briſtol. On the right hand is the elegant ſeat of *John Maxse*, Eſq. and on the left is a building reſembling a caſtle, ornamented with towers, pinnacles, and battlements. Here is erected the Caſtle gate of Briſtol: on the outſide are placed, in niches, two ſtatues of Saxon princes, taken from *Lawford's Gate;* and on the inſide, the ſtatues of *Robert* Earl of Gloceſter, and *Godfrey* Biſhop of Conſtance, taken from *Newgate*.

BRISLINGTON, two miles from Briſtol, in the road to Bath, a pleaſant village, on the ſide of a hill; has a good Church and tower, ſeveral handſome houſes and wealthy inhabitants. In the church-yard is a large tomb-ſtone, with the following inſcription: "1542. Thomas New-"man, aged 153. This ſtone was new faced in the year "1771, to perpetuate the great age of the deceaſed."

BROCKLEY COMB, nine miles W. S. W. from Briſtol, is much admired for its romantic beauty. On each ſide of the road the hills are adorned with lofty trees that ſtand over each other moſt remarkably; and the ſublimity of the ſcene is heightened by the traveller's diſcerning through the apertures rocks and precipices of a very venerable appearance.

CHELWOOD, nine miles S. S. E. from Briſtol. In the year 17 9, in digging a grave, the coffin of a perſon was taken up who died of the ſmall-pox, and had been buried thirty years before. The ſexton having driven his ſpade through the cover, very putrid effluvia came out. There being numerous attendants at the funeral of the perſon for whom the grave was prepared, and many who never had the ſmall-pox, ſeveral of them were infected, ſickened immediately, and others afterwards; of whom only two died. At *Hunſtreet*, about a mile to the Eaſt of Chelwood, a magnificent manſion is building, and highly embelliſhed.

CHEW MAGNA, ſix miles S. from Briſtol. A ſnuff-mill, a paper and two gunpowder mills, are on the ſtream between this and Windford.

CLEVE-

CLEVEDON, twelve miles W. from Briſtol, bordering on the Severn ſea. The way to it is to aſcend the road to Leigh-down (remarkable for producing great numbers of rabbits, which ſupply town and country; ſoon after, to leave that and take the road to the left, which leads to *Fayland's Inn;* three miles beyond which is *Nash House.* A mile and a half beyond is *Cuthberry Camp*, a Roman ſtation, the entrenchments of which are almoſt entire, and command extenſive views of the Channel, coaſt, and country. From hence, over a lofty ridge of hills, are two miles to the Pleaſure-houſe on Clevedon-hill, from which are grand proſpects, viz. of *Nailsea Moor*, abounding in cattle; of *Mendip Hills*, *Chedder*, *Brent Knowle*, and *Quantock;* to the North, of *Briſtol Channel*, *Mountains of Wales*, and *Aust Paſſage;* to the S. W. of the *Steep* and *Flat Holmes*, and the Light-houſe on the latter. A mile to N. W. is *Walton Caſtle*, in ruins. In this pariſh are *Clevedon Court*, the ſeat of Sir *Abraham Elton*, Bart. and the ſeat of Sir *John Durbin*, Knt. Alderman of Briſtol.

KEYNSHAM, a Market Town, in the road to Bath, five miles from Briſtol, has a ſpacious old Gothic Church, with a good tower and eight bells. This was heretofore noted for its Abbey, and for having been the principal Seat of the *Cangi*. It is about a mile in length, chiefly conſiſting of one ſtreet of low houſes, built of ſtone. There is a bridge here over the river Chew, the ſtream of which works Copper-mills below, and then falls into the *Avon*, on which alſo is a bridge of nine arches. Theſe parts are famous for the cultivation of *woad*, uſed in dying blue; alſo for ſnake, or, ſerpentine ſtones, many of which may be ſeen in the Town. Elvers, or, ſmall eels, are here made into cakes for frying, and are very delicious.

KENNMOOR, about ten miles weſtward from Briſtol. Here is a noted decoy for taking wild ducks and other water-fowl.

KINGSDOWN, about ſeven miles S. W. of Briſtol. Here is dug the red colouring for marking ſheep; which is alſo prepared for painting, and called *Spaniſh Brown;* and ſometimes uſed for making an imitation of *Armenian Bole*, being a ſimilar aſtringent.

STAN-

STANTON DREW, ſix miles from Briſtol. Here is an antiquity, ſuppoſed to be the remains of a Druidical Temple; much in the ſame form as that at *Stonehenge*; forming nearly three circles of large ſtones ſix feet high.

STOWEY, about nine miles S. from B. is noted for a petrifying ſpring.

WRINGTON, ten miles S. W. from Briſtol, a Market Town. Near to it is dug and prepared *Lapis Calaminaris*, which, mixed with copper, makes braſs; it alſo produces *Zinc*, ſometimes called Spelter) of which and copper are made pinchbeck and prince's metal. Mr. *John Locke*, that excellent metaphyſician, was born in this town in 1632, and died 1704. His treatiſes concerning human underſtanding, government, education, toleration, ſtudy, &c. prove him to have been one of the lights of the world, and an honor to humanity.

To the accounts of Places in Somerſetſhire.

STOURTON in Wiltſhire is added, becauſe the *High Croſs* of Briſtol is erected there; and becauſe the lofty tower, named *Alfred*'s, is viſible to the naked eye ſo near to Briſtol as the eaſtern end of Dundry hill, juſt above *Whitchurch*. This Tower is 155 feet high, has ſteps to the top, on which a gallery is railed in ſecurely. As the hill on which it ſtands is very eminent and conſpicuous, nothing can be conceived more ſtriking than the vaſt proſpects from every ſide of the ſummit of this ſtructure. There is a path through fields by *Hengrove* to *May's Knowle Tump*, where, in a clear day, this monument may be viewed. It appears at the extremity of the horizon, a little to the eaſt of the glaſshouſe at *Wick*; and is about thirty-five miles from Briſtol.

## SECTION XXI.

*Of ſome Towns, Seats, and Curioſities in Glocestershire, &c. and Vicinity of Bristol.*

ALMONDSBURY, ſeven miles N. from Briſtol in the road to Gloceſter; has a good inn on the hill, whence there is a fine proſpect of the Severn Sea and adjacent

cent countries. Under the hill ſtands the church, which has a ſpire covered with lead. Here is alſo an endowed charity-ſchool. It is ſaid *Alemond* the father of *Egbert* was buried in this church; if ſo, the etymology of the name is evident. At *Knole* in this pariſh is an ancient fortification with a double ditch; and an old ſeat of the family of *Chester*. There is a tradition that the camp was the work of *Offa*: In 1650, at *Over*, a coffin was dug out of a tumulus, the bones in which exceeded the common ſtature; and this was ſuppoſed, by ſome, to be the burial-place of the latter.

ABSTON and WICK, about ſeven miles N. from Briſtol. Here are, on the ſides of the little river Boyd, rocks ſomewhat ſimilar to St. Vincent's, but leſs. Sparry ſubſtances are found here, but not ſo hard or ſo clear as the Briſtol ſtones.

AUST PASSAGE, eleven miles E. from Briſtol. Here is a ferry to croſs the Severn, two miles over. The houſe has good accommodations for company, and commands extenſive proſpects of land and water. Here K. *Edward* the elder ſummoned *Leoline*, Prince of Wales, to croſs the Severn and to confer with him, which he refuſed to do: therefore *Edward* paſſed over to him, who, on ſeeing the King in the boat, threw his robes on the ground, and leaping into the water, ſaid, "Moſt wiſe king, your "humility has conquered my pride, and your wiſdom "triumphed over my folly," &c.

BADMINGTON. The ſeat of the Duke of Beaufort; about 16 miles N. E. from Briſtol: a magnificent manſion, or rather, palace, with a park encloſed by a wall, ten miles in circumference, in which are diſtinct parts for red and fallow deer, and beautiful plantations of trees. The houſe contains fine paintings; excellent antique ſculptures; and a noble library. The pariſh church is near to the houſe, a handſome ſtructure, lately built at the Duke's expence; and has two ſuperb marble monuments of the Duke's anceſtors, both done in Italy.

BLAIZE CASTLE, about four miles North from Briſtol, in the pariſh of *Henbury*, is a large triangular Tower,

Tower, on a fine eminence, commanding extenſive and delightful proſpects of the Severn, Briſtol Channel, Wales, and circumjacent Country. This ſtructure was built, and the woods planted and the walks laid out with great taſte, by the late *Thomas Farr*, Eſq. who was Mayor of Briſtol in 1775, and afterward reſident in London. In digging the foundation ſeveral braſs and ſilver coins of Roman emperors were found, as noticed before. The edifice has its name from a chapel which formerly ſtood here, dedicated to *St. Blazius*, Biſhop of *St. Sebaſte*, and Patron of the Woollen Manufacturers.

CHIPPING SODBURY, about eleven miles N. E. from Briſtol, in the road to Oxford; is a market-town with a wide ſtreet, half a mile in length, governed by a Mayor and Aldermen. The Church is a chapel of eaſe to *Old Sodbury*, two miles off.

COLD ASTON, ten miles E. from Briſtol, ſo called from its ſituation on a bleak hill. Sir *Robert Atkins* relates, that in 1698, as a perſon was ploughing with oxen in this pariſh, one of them faltered in a hole, which being explored, appeared like the tunnel of a chimney. Perſons being let down with lights, found a ſpacious cavity of above half a mile one way, but knew not how far the other; and alſo ſeveral ſuch tunnels up to the ſurface. The holes were ſtopt to prevent accidents.

COTHAM, a hill about a furlong N. W. from Briſtol. Here is a handſome ſeat of Mr. Edwards; and a round tower or obſervatory, 70 feet high, on which the ſpectator has fine proſpects of Briſtol, the ſurrounding country, and the Channel. Here is dug a curious ſort of ruſticated ſtone, uſed for embelliſhment of pillars, gateways, and chimney-pieces.

CREWS-HOLE, about two miles E. from Briſtol, on the banks of the Avon. Here are two large works for ſmelting copper, and a glaſs-houſe.

DIRHAM, about ten miles E. from Briſtol, remarkable for a victory gained by *Ceaulin*, king of the *West Saxons* over the Britons; for a fine houſe near the church) 150 feet in front; and curious water-works.

FRENCHAY,

FRENCHAY, four miles N. E. from Briſtol, has many handſome houſes and opulent inhabitants; a coffee-houſe, and two meeting-houſes, one for Preſbyterians, which has a tower and bell, and another for the *Friends*. At the eaſtern end of the common is a remarkable *lusus naturæ*. taken out of a quarry at Downend; an entire, perfect. *muscle*, of nearly two tons weight.

HENBURY, above four miles N. W. from Briſtol, is a pleaſant and healthy village, abounding with good houſes and wealthy families. Here is a Free-ſchool ſo well endowed that the Maſter has 50l. a year, and the Uſher 30l. The Church is neat and contains ſeveral handſome monuments of Lord de Clifford's family.

KINGSWESTON, about four miles N. W. from Briſtol, the ſeat of Lord de Clifford, a noble manſion of ſtone. built by Sir John Vanbrugh. Here are, a capital collection of paintings; extenſive gardens and plantations, and an incomparable hothouſe. From this Houſe, Kingſweſton Inn, and Penpole Hill, are ſome of the moſt beautiful proſpects imaginable, of the mouth of the Avon, Kingroad, the Denny Iſland, Ships at anchor and under ſail, Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Gloceſterſhires, mouth of the River Wye, and the Old and New Paſſages.

NEW PASSAGE, nine miles and a half from Briſtol. The Severn is here three miles broad at high water, and the Paſſage-houſe very pleaſant and commodious.

PEN-PARK HOLE, five miles N. W. from Briſtol, a tremendous abyſs, by ſome reported to be unfathomable, and by others to be about 300 feet deep: noticed by various authors, and in the *Philosophical Transactions*. It is ſituated in the corner of a field, and encloſed with a hedge to prevent accidents fatal to men and beaſts. The ground about the entrances into it is uneven, and ſo overgrown with ſhrubs and buſhes, that thoſe who go to ſee it ſhould either take a guide or be extremely cautious in their motions and footing. The principal Hole is dangerous to approach and terrible to behold; a little below the entrance appears an impending rock, and all the reſt is frightful gloom. People throw ſtones into it, which

are heard for ſome time daſhing againſt rocks and at laſt plunging into water. On the 17th of March, 1775, the Rev. Mr. *Newnham*, one of the Canons of the Cathedral of Briſtol, with another Gentleman and two Ladies, one of them his ſiſter and the other the object of his affection, went to explore the depth of this horrible Cavity. Mr. *N.* lowered a line, and being near to the dark aperture, that he might be ſafer, laid hold of a twig pertaining to the root of an Aſh which grew over the mouth of it. But, his foot ſlipping, the twig broke, and he was precipitated into this yawning, black, and dreadful gulf, in the ſight of his aſtoniſhed and almoſt petrified friends. That morning he had officiated at Clifton Church, and read Pſalm 88th, in which are theſe words ſo deſcriptive of his cataſtrophe: "*Thou haſt laid me in the loweſt Pit, in a place of darkneſs, and in the deep.*" Vehicles for deſcending were contrived, and ſome went down daily to ſearch for the body, which was found thirty-nine days after floating on the water.

REDLAND, one mile N. N. W. from Briſtol, a handſome Village, in which are ſeveral good houſes; the principal manſion here is *Redland-Court*, built by *John Coſſens*, Eſq. from a deſign of *Strachan*, Architect; and enlarged and improved by the late *Jeremiah Baker*, Eſq. It is now an elegant modern ſtructure, and very ornamental to that part of the Environs. Near to it is a beautiful Chapel, built of freeſtone; with a turret containing a bell, crowned with a dome of lead, ball and croſs, a miniature reſemblance of St. *Paul*'s in London. In this Chapel are the buſts of Mr. and Mrs. Coſſens, well executed, in marble by *Ryſbrack*; and a capital painting on the altar-piece of the embalming of *Jeſus*, by *Vanderbank*, and many other highly-finiſhed embelliſhments.

STAPLETON, two miles N. E. from Briſtol, a neat Village, which has a Church and ſix bells, and ſeveral good houſes. Not far from the Church is a capital manſion of the family of *Elton*, which has extenſive gardens and plantations that preſent views of the City and Country.

STOKE BISHOP, two miles N. W. from Briſtol, where is a fine old manſion that was the ſeat of the late

Sir *Henry Lippincot*, Bart. Some years ago as ſome labourers were digging in what had been an old Roman way, they found the jaw-teeth and bones of an elephant. About a mile to the South are a lofty houſe and tower of ſtone, of a very good deſign, ſtanding on the brow of a high cliff that riſes from the bank of the River Avon.—This building, which greatly embelliſhes theſe parts and proſpects, is called *Cook's Folly*, from a ſtory current thereabout, that one *Cook* dreamed that he ſhould die by the bite of a viper, and therefore built and confined himſelf in this place. But all his caution could not avert his deſtiny: for as he was ſitting by the fire a viper ſprung from ſome faggots, and bit him ſo effectually, as to occaſion what he had been at ſo much expence to avoid. Over the entrance to this Houſe are the following letters in ſtone, I. COOKE 1693.

STOKE HOUSE, four miles N. E. from Briſtol, one of the ſeats of the *Duke of Beaufort*. The late Lord *Botetourt* rebuilt it about the year 1760; and it is now a very noble manſion on a fine verdant hill. The ſurrounding ſpacious woods, temples, and monuments, well merit the viſits of the curious; and in ſummer may be juſtly ſtiled a Terreſtrial Paradiſe.

THORNBURY, eleven miles N. E. from Briſtol, a Market Town, conſiſting of an irregular ſtreet about half a mile in length, and is governed by a Mayor and twelve Aldermen. It is remarkable for a ſpacious Church, reſembling a Cathedral, with a lofty and beautiful tower; and for the remains of a Caſtle, begun by the Duke of Buckingham in the reign of Henry VIII.

WESTBURY *upon Trim*, three miles N. W. of Briſtol, has a handſome old Pariſh Church, built of ſtone, with three ſpacious aiſles; and in the tower are ſix bells. There is at the entrance of the pariſh an elegant manſion, called *Cote-house*. Here was formerly a College for a dean and five canons, built by *William Cannynge*, who was its firſt dean. Some of the parts of it that remain, and buildings erected ſince, conſtitute a Gentleman's Seat.

BRITISH
23 JY 79
MUSEUM

*Regulation*

# *Regulation of Hackney Coaches in Bristol, and Ten Miles round the Liberties, as settled by Order of the Magistrates.—*

Owners of the Coaches to take out an annual licence, and each Coach to have the number belonging to it affixed in three different places, viz on the pannel of each door, and on the back pannel.

The Coaches to be at their ſtands (if not hired) from nine o'clock in the morning till eleven in the evening.

The driver to hold a check-ſtring in his hand whilſt carrying a fare; and not to ſuffer any perſon to ride with him on the box, or any other part of the Coach, without conſent of the party hiring it.

The following are the fares to be taken when hired by time or diſtance, viz.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| For any time not exceeding ¾ of an hour - | 1 | 0 |
| ——————————————an hour - | 1 | 6 |
| ————20 minutes from the firſt hour - | 0 | 6 |
| For the diſtance of 1¼ mile from the ſtand the Coach is called from - | 1 | 0 |
| For the diſtance of two miles - - - - - | 1 | 6 |
| Every half mile further or leſs diſtance - | 0 | 6 |

If any diſpute ariſe concerning the diſtance, the ground to be meaſured: If found to be as great as the driver charged for, the coſts of meaſuring to be paid by the perſons refuſing to pay the diſtance; if leſs, the driver to pay the coſts of meaſurement.

Perſons hiring the Coach going through a turnpike to pay the tolls.

Drivers, if not hired, being called, and refuſing to go any diſtance not exceeding 10 miles, or exacting more than their fares, or uſing any abuſive language, incur a penalty of 20s. and the like ſum for any other breach of the above regulations, on complaint made at the Council-houſe.

# *Directions for* TRAVELLERS, *&c. when to pass over at* AUST *and* NEW PASSAGES, *between England and Wales.*

The paſſage over this great river (SEVERN) is of vaſt importance; and thoſe who have occaſion to croſs over either of the Paſſages, are deſired to obſerve that the time of high water at AUST PASSAGE is nearly the ſame as at Briſtol Key, and at the NEW PASSAGE nearly one hour ſooner; and the hours of paſſing at both places are, if the wind be northerly, any time for five hours before, and if ſoutherly or weſterly, for ſeven hours after high water, at each place reſpectively. The time of high water at Briſtol Key, every morning and afternoon for the following week, may always be ſeen in the Briſtol newſpapers, publiſhed Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday; and the variation from one day to another is about 50 minutes.

*Prices of Goods, Cattle, and Passengers, at both Passages.*

A coach with ſix horſes, 16s.—Ditto with four horſes, 14s.—Ditto with two horſes, 12s.—A man, woman, or child, 6d. each—A man and horſe, 2s.—A ſingle horſe, 8d.—Beaſts, 4d. each.—Sheep, 2s. a ſcore.—Hogs, 2s. 6d. a ſcore.

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FINIS.